FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

ROBBERY!

Murder Will Out!

GROSS FRAUDS REVEALED!

Tax Payers Swindled!

DISHONESTY IN HIGH PLACES!

Who Stole the Money?

GEARY GORED!

$40,000 for His Life!

STARTLING REVELATIONS!

On first blush the Evans swindle appeared to many fair-minded people as a simple difference of opinion as to the way a business transaction should be made between the defaulting State agent, and the authorities of the Commonwealth. Unwilling that any man should be condemned without a fair and impartial hearing on the charges preferred against him, we placed ourselves among those who presumed the innocence of Evans, until an investigation should be held. It is an old and popular saying that "murder will out," and, in ninety-nine cases out of an hundred, all people can safely await crime fastening itself upon the criminal. It is no matter of regret to us, that Evans was at the outset treated in a charitable manner in these columns, for without the evidence subsequently developed against him and his colleagues in crime, it would have been unjust and un-christian like to cry him down as a thief and swindler. But now the truth is out in damning force against him and others in high places, and we have no reluctance in discharging the painful duty, of laying before the world the heighth and depth of the serious swindle perpetrated on the tax-payers of the Commonwealth, no matter whose personal character may suffer therefrom. It will be remembered that close upon the clamor of fraud raised against the State agent, charged with the collection of the war claims of Pennsylvania, inaugaint the General Government, that a Legislative Committee was appointed to thoroughly investigate the matter, and to report to the Assembly the result of their inquiries. At the head of this committee was placed Senator James I. Graham, of Allegheny, a gentleman thoroughly honest himself and conspicuous for fair dealing and conscientiousness in the discharge of his duties. After a patient and rigorous examination which consumed much time, he presented, on behalf of his committee, the annexed

OFFICIAL REPORT.

which will be found exceedingly interesting to those especially who take any fair quantity of stock in the honesty of the parties who are directly implicated. The report is addressed to the Legislature and was read and received on Thursday last by that body. It recites that they commenced their sittings at Harrisburg on the the 23d day of January, 1872, and have since held a number of sessions there. They have also held two sessions in Philadelphia, one in the city of Washington, and one in the city of New York. That at these sessions they have called before them and examined under oath a large number of witnesses, including all those from whom it seemed probable any facts tending to throw light upon the subject could be obtained.

FEARFUL AND TRUTHLESS.

The principal witness, Gen. O. Evans, for a long time did not obey the subpœna of the committee or the repeated requests of its chairman to appear and testify or assent to his expressed wish to visit his residence to take his testimony, and our labors were largely greatly increased and rendered more difficult of performance, and it was not until the willful neglect or refusal of a witness to appear and testify before a legislative committee was made a criminal offense, and a requisition upon the Governor of New York was about to be made for his rendition, that he consented to testify. These facts, taken in connection with the testimony fully given by him, and the direct contradiction thereof by S. P. Brown, cause us to have grave doubts as to the truth of his assertions in regard to the disposal of the money retained by him out of the collections, and we cannot but the conclusion that if his statement be true, he has, without cause or necessity, refused or neglected to give to the State, whose agent he was, until about to be compelled to do so, that information which was demanded by the people and he alone was competent to give.

THE PLAIN FACTS.

The facts elicited from the mass of testimony taken by your committee and which is herewith reported, are substantially as follows: During 1861 and subsequent thereto, Pennsylvania was incurring large expenses in furnishing troops to suppress the insurrection. These expenses were ultimately to be paid by the United States. In September, 1861, there was in the Treasury advanced to the State $666,000 on account thereof. In that year the United States assessed upon the State a direct tax of $1,948,719 33, and offered an abatement of 15 per cent. thereon, if the tax was paid prior to July, 1862. In order to obtain this abatement the legislature on February 10, 1862, gave Governor Curtin power to release to the United States the claims of the State for furnishing troops and to pay the remainder of the tax in cash. On the 1st of March, 1862, our whole debt to the United States was $2,052,719 44; against this, on that day, vouchers for moneys expended by the State in equipping troops amounting to $1,182,997.22, and on January 11, 1862, like vouchers amounting to $854,337.20 were filed by the State in the Treasury Department at Washington. On or about the latter date State Treasurer Moore and Colonel M'Michael, aid to Governor Curtin, in pursuance of an arrangement made with Secretary Chase by the Governor, made a settlement of the account. The State was credited with the former war claims then filed, (less about $150,000, which was held for future adjudication)) the 15 per cent. abatement was allowed and the State Treasurer paid to the United States Treasury $350,000, the balance supposed to be due upon the whole amount.

THE WORK DONE.

No formal settlement was made, nor can we ascertain that an account was then stated. It is clear, from this, that was not regarded as a final settlement, for the claims allowed were yet to be perfected, and the state was still engaged in furnishing troops. That there was a mutual appropriation of the accounts to the liquidation of each other, and that the balance in favor of the direct tax was settled by the appropriation of the war claims thereto by the allowance of the 15 per cent. abatement, and by the payment of $350,000 in cash, seems clearly established by the documents in the case. It is also established that the State took the account and carry the items respectively to the debit and credit side of the account.

THE FIGURES PRESENTED.

On the 20th day of February, 1865, the State forwarded to Washington and had there filed additional vouchers in the amount of $811,041.91. The account between the State and the United States then stood thus:

In account with Pennsylvania, Dr.

To war claims filed March 1, 1862		
and February 2, 1862, total	$2,118,419 33	
To abatement of 15 per cent. on direct tax	292,007 90	
To cash paid by H. D. Moore, State Treasurer	350,000 00	
	$2,760,427 23	
Credit by direct tax	$1,946,718 33	
Credit by cash advanced	666,000 00	
Credit by balance due Pennsylvania	297,607 90	
	$2,760,427 23	

In this condition the accounts rested until the war closed.

THE GAME AND THE GAMESTERS.

In 1865 the officials in the Treasury Department attempted to state the accounts between the State and the United States for war claims; and apparently in ignorance of the settlement made in 1862, disallowed and suspended" for purely formal and technical reasons, all of the claims of the State, except $212.50 which they credited as correct. D. C. Forney, editor of the *Chronicle*, Washington, D. C., and S. P. Brown, a member of the Board of Public Works in the same city, discovered this "suspension and disallowance," and originated the idea of the appointment of a special agent to collect the claims. They prepared the joint resolution of March 22, 1867, and selected George O. Evans, of Philadelphia, as the agent. Evans brought the resolution to Harrisburg, and placed it in the hands of Hon. George Connell, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, who read it early in March. It took the usual course of legislation through committee, and was passed finally on the day of its approval, March 22, 1867. Evans was endorsed to the Governor as trustworthy by Messrs. Forney and others, and was commissioned on the day of the approval of the resolution, as special agent "to collect the disallowed and suspended claims of the State against the United States."

TEN PAGES OF EXPLANATION.

On the 23d of March he filed in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury at Washington, "a statement of explanations, making some eight or ten pages of letter paper," in relation to the claims, "explanatory of the same," together with a "notification of his appointment as agent," and on that day he executed an agreement at Harrisburg, agreeing to make semi-annual reports to the State Treasurer and annual reports to the Governor, and to file a bond in $10,000, conditioned for faithful performance of his duties. On the 27th of March he executed this bond at his own house in Philadelphia, and it appears to have been filed on the 29 day of April, in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Letters were written and verbal explanations made by Evans and S. P. Brown to the Third Auditor and Second Controller of the Treasury up to the 24th day of April, 1867, in regard to "the suspended and disallowed claims," and on that day these officers reversed their former decree and credited the State with $1,980,115.82 of the claims before disallowed and suspended. The Second Controller swears that "this was a simple carrying through of the forms of auditing and adjustment." Of the credit thus given to the State $666,000 *less* the $112.50 before paid) went to liquidate the cash advanced to the State in 1861, and $1,304,711.43 were carried by a counter warrant to the credit of the direct tax. Neither money nor warrant passed through the hands of Evans for these sums. Upon the whole of this sum, $1,980,115.82, Evans claims to retain ten per cent., or $198,011.58, for less than thirty days' work.

THE SPOILS DIVIDED.

Your committee have not language sufficiently strong to express their disapprobation of so bald an outrage, or fitting terms in which to characterize those in official position who seek to palliate or excuse the wrong. After adjusting the accounts settled in 1862 by Governor Curtin and Secretary Chase by this formal transfer and entry, there yet remained of the accounts allowed by the settlement of April 24, 1867, the sum of $78,546.89, for which the Secretary of the Treasury drew his warrant, No. 1,897, dated May 1, 1867, upon the Treasurer of the United States in favor of John W. Geary, Governor. It was never indorsed by the Governor, but was indorsed by and paid to George O. Evans. No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, and neither the accounting department nor treasury officials knew of its payment until 1871. Evans received the warrant on May 1, 1867, and reported to the Governor in May, 1867. Eighteen thousand dollars of this money was paid to S. P. Brown, of Washington, and $2,500 to a member of the family of J. R. Dunglison. No semi-annual statement seem ever to have been made to the State Treasury, as required by the agreement and bond of Evans.

DEAD MEN TELL NO SECRETS.

There still remained "suspended and disallowed" war claims on file, and Evans addressed himself to the task of supplying the necessary evidence to obtain their allowance. On the 28th of October, 1868, another settlement was made allowing the State the sum of $105,661.46. Warrants to the order of the Governor were forthwith drawn for this, which was endorsed by "Evans, special agent," and deposited to his own credit in the First National Bank of Washington and thence checked out for his own purposes. No part of this money ever reached the State Treasury, nor was its receipt known until 1871 by any State official save the Governor, to whom Evans communicated the fact of its receipt and its application to his commissions. This left still on file "suspended and disallowed" about $22,000, the effort to collect which seemes to have been abandoned. No other claims of the State against the United States were covered by the terms of the resolution of 1867, and no other claims were "suspended and disallowed" either at the date of its passage or afterwards.

MIGHTY GOOD WAGES.

The labors of Evans covered the time between March 25, 1867, and October 28, 1868, within the first sixty days of which the accounting officers made the necessary entries to adjust the accounts already settled. He collected $184,168 34, and retains the whole. State officials knew this fact for years before it became public, and the neglect to report the transaction to the Legislature is regarded by us as a gross dereliction of official duty.

MORE GRIST WANTED.

There yet remained in the Auditor General's office at Harrisburg a large number of vouchers and accounts for equipments and subsistence of troops justly payable by the United States. None of them had been filed at Washington prior to May 4, 1870, and none of them were covered by the terms of the resolution of 1867, by the commission of Evans as special agent or by his bond or agreement of 1867. In March, 1870, Evans presented to the Auditor General a letter from the Governor requesting him to place these vouchers under his (Evans) charge for collection from the United States. Auditor General Hartranft refused to do so for a time, but in view of the necessity for prompt action under the act of Congress, he finally consented. He declined to give them to him and a commission of ten per cent., but made a special agreement for an equitable compensation to be fixed by Hartranft. The claims were then taken in charge by Evans and his clerk, Dr. Trimble, and prepared for filing and presentation. As a result, vouchers amounting to $259,933.10, June 30, 1870, amounting to $762,127 91, and May 25, 1871, amounting to $33,737 77, were filed by them in the office of the third auditor of the treasury at Washington for adjudication and payment of the United States.

HOW NOW GEARY?

On the 13th day of April, 1870, Governor Geary gave to Evans a new appointment as agent to present these claims for settlement and collect these moneys. In this appointment no reference is made to the resolution of 1867, and it seems to have been recognized that these vouchers were not covered by its terms. On August 26, 1870, Evans procured a warrant by which the sum of $136,846.09 was allowed to the State upon these claims, and on the following day warrant No. 2,749 was drawn for this amount to the order of the Governor. This draft was endorsed by "George O. Evans, attorney in fact," and was paid to him. The only portion of this money that reached the Treasury was 29,967.43, which was paid by Governor Geary, July 24, 1871, to bring to him personally. From Evans the day previous thereto, by direct payment in New York.

CAN THE GOVERNOR EXPLAIN?

This date is one week subsequent to articles in the newspapers on his subject, and it is a remarkable coincidence that the only report made by Evans in reference to these collections bears date four days after the public press had sounded the alarm. Your committee cannot understand why Evans failed to make his reports if the transaction was fair and his commissions honestly earned. Nor can they perceive the necessity for such absolute silence in regard to the whole subject as seems to have prevailed in official circles at Harrisburg until the scrutiny of an intelligent subordinate dragged the whole into the public gaze. There was no shadow of right to retain any of the proceeds of the draft of August 27, 1870; it was no part of "the suspended and disallowed claims," and by the very terms of the resolution of 1867, the commissions were to be paid out of the moneys collected therefrom. Under the agreement with Hartranft this money should have gone into the treasury, and an equitable compensation fixed by him and paid by the State Treasurer. The Governor seems to have been cognizant of the retention of this draft by Evans—for he says in his communication to this committee (page 50,) the first of these sums, amounting to $136,846.09, collected by the agent August 26, 1870, was retained and credited by him on his commissions." This sum made a total of $221,704.14 collected by the agent, all of which he kept until July 24, 1871, when $29,967.43 thereof was paid to the treasury. No one attempts to defend the retention of the latter sum for eleven months, nor can we see the justification for retaining on August 26, 1870, $67,874.32 as ten per centum commission on moneys not collected until April 11, May 15 and June 23, 1871, respectively, for it will be remembered that up to August, 1870, the whole amount received in cash was $521,014.14, and the whole sum adjusted and credited to the State was $1,910,598.93, making a total of $2,231,613.28. Upon his own showing, and in accordance with his own claim, therefore, the agent, Evans, with the knowledge of the Governor, had in his hands when the Legislature met in January, 1871, a fee for services $97,853.12 more than he was entitled to under his own unfounded claim. Your committee cannot understand why the attention of the Legislature of 1871 was not called to this astounding state of facts.

MORE PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

On April 24, 1871, another settlement was obtained by Evans at Washington, resulting in a balance upon the last claims filed, in favor of the State of $137,822.59. Warrants in favor of John W. Geary, or order, were drawn on that day for the balance, which were paid to Evans April 15, 1871, without the endorsement of the Governor, and this money reached the State Treasury April 25, 1871, through the hands of Governor Geary.

May 15, 1871, another balance was struck in favor of the State for $242,167.47, for which a draft was drawn to the order of the Governor, was endorsed by Evans, attorney in fact, deposited by him in the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Philadelphia, the entire proceeds sent to Governor Geary, and it reached the Treasury May 19, 1871, through him.

June 28, 1871, a balance of $298,753 08 was found in favor of the State, and draft of that date for that amount was drawn to the order of the Governor and remitted directly to him.

GOING BACK ON BROWN.

This money was paid into the State Treasury by the Governor, June 28, 1871. This draft was endorsed "to be remitted direct to Governor Geary," and this seems to have been the result of interference at the United States Treasury by Mr. S. P. Brown, who there asserted that Evans was not paying into the State Treasury the moneys paid to him. Mr. Brown testified that the reason for this interference was that Evans had not carried out his agreement with him and was not paying his collections into the State Treasury.

GENERAL LOOSENESS.

The resolution of March 22, 1867, provides for the appointment of "a special agent to collect the disallowed and suspended claims against the United States, whose compensation for that purpose shall not exceed ten per centum of the amounts thus collected and shall be paid out of such collections." Of these claims Evans collected $184,168.55, and was paid for the whole. The maximum of his compensation for his work would be $18,416.83. He employed no clerks or assistants so far as we could learn, and the principal part of his labors were performed within thirty days.

The claims filed on and after May 4, 1870, amounting to $1,053,798.86, required clerical labor and care in their preparation for presentation and filing. Dr. John Trimble, a former employee of the Third Auditor's Department at Washington, seems to have been the principal assistant of Evans in doing this work; from his testimony it appears that an office was opened in Washington in 1870 and clerks employed and engaged in the preparation of vouchers; that four clerks, including himself, were employed from April 6 to July 14, 1870; that $2,500 would cover all the expenses of this manual labor. The claims obtained on these claims March 30, 1871, and the last money was received June 23, 1871—a period of fifteen months covers the whole of the time occupied. For this he claim to retain $81,558 98, or ten per cent. upon the sums collected from the last batch of claims and withholds the further sum of $25,319 to complete his ten per cent. for collecting $184,168 55 of the first batch. The testimony of Dr. Trimble corroborates the statement and agreement of the Auditor General as to the compensation to be allowed for collection of the claims in 1870, and your committee are clear in their opinion that this claim for ten per cent. is utterly unfounded. They cannot but express their disapprobation of the looseness of official routine that placed in the hands of Evans over a million of dollars of valuable assets without requiring from him any security whatever.

THE LITTLE "DIVIES."

We are unable to arrive at any reliable data as to the disposition of the whole of the commissions withheld by Evans. He testifies that he is without property of any kind, and that he paid his debts and expenses with these monies. D. C. Forney admits that Evan's paid him $5,000 out of the commissions and swears that he had a contract for $10,000 thereof. Evans swears that the sum paid Forney was $6,000, and to S. P. Brown, of Washington, $20,000. Dr. John Trimble received about $5,500 for his services and cash expended, and a member of the family of J. R. Dunglison, then private secretary to Governor Geary, received two thousand five hundred dollars. The testimony of Evans is contradicted in its material points by S. P. Brown, who swears that Evans also stated to me that he had to pay a large amount of money to Pennsylvania officials for the purpose of obtaining the necessary legislation. He gave me a memorandum of amounts he had promised to pay to these parties.

$40,000 FOR GEARY'S LIFE!

On this memorandum appeared the name of Governor Geary and friend for thirty thousand ($30,000) dollars, D. C. Forney six thousand ($6,000) dollars, J. Robley Dunglison five thousand ($5,000) dollars, and other parties eight thousand ($8,000) dollars. He subsequently stated to me that he was to procure the publication of the life of Governor Geary, and that a large portion of the thirty thousand ($30,000) was to be appropriated to that purpose. In a subsequent conversation, Mr. Geo. O. Evans told me that he had an interview with a publishing house, the name of which he mentioned—I think it was Appleton & Co., but am not certain—and that it would cost forty thousand ($40,000) to publish the life of Governor Geary, being about ten thousand ($10,000) more than he had anticipated:

HE WOULD BE NEED A PURSE.

Another consideration he was to give Governor Geary was that he (Evans) was either to purchase a controlling interest in a paper in Harrisburg or to start a new one to bring Governor Geary's name prominently before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. This proposed paper was to be run wholly in the interest of Governor Geary and to be under his (the Governor's) control. He told me he had parties interested with him to whom he had paid and was to pay large fees. I asked him their names, but he declined to give them."

TRUTH CRUSHED TO EARTH, ETC.

We cannot give credence to the statements of Mr. Evans in view of this testimony, and of all the facts and circumstances surrounding the transaction, and we are clearly of the belief that the whole truth upon this subject has not been reached by our inquiry, but we have exhausted all practicable means for reaching it and report the facts so far as we could ascertain them for our further action thereon.

BUSINESS.

We earnestly recommend that the powers given by the resolution of 1867 and the appointment of Mr. Evans be at once rescinded by the repeal of the resolution and the revocation of the powers given, and that the Auditor General and State Treasurer be vested with full power to employ counsel or agents, in their discretion, to collect the moneys improperly withheld by Evans and to secure to the State all moneys improperly paid or heretofore improperly paid by the United States upon the war claims of this State. To accomplish these objects, we herewith report for adoption a joint resolution, the immediate passage of which we respectfully recommend. (Passed.)

SO SAY WE ALL OF US.

On the 29th of February, 1872, a resolution and preamble in reference to a communication in the New York *Tribune* of the preceding day, were referred to this committee. In that communication certain resolutions were quoted which reflected upon John F. Hartranft, Auditor General, and R. W. Mackey, State Treasurer, and made specific charges against them in their official capacities. It was made our duty to investigate these charges, and to ascertain the facts attending the attempted introduction of the said resolution, and the publication of the same. We have ascertained that the resolutions referred to in the communication to the *Tribune* were prepared for filing and presentation by Evans, and consisted mainly of the vouchers filed to March 30, 1870, amounting to $259,933.10, June 30, 1870, amounting to $762,127 91, and May 25, 1871, amounting to $33,737 77, were filed by them in the office of the third auditor of the treasury at Washington for adjudication and payment of the United States.

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All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
HARRY WHITE,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
A. C. NOYES,
B. L. HEWITT,
J. D. HANCOCK,
E. M. M'CONNELL,
Committee on the part of the House.

NEW YORK.

Removal of District Attorney—Investigating Charges Against Judges—Meeting of Republican General Committee—Delegates to be Sent to Cincinnati—Seizure of Obscene Literature.

NEW YORK, April 5, 1872.

REMOVAL OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Governor Dix has removed Watson, District Attorney, Judge Russel, of the District Court, decided that he had no authority to make the removal. This is an important decision, affecting, as it does, the appointing power of the Governor.

INVESTIGATING CHARGES AGAINST JUDGES.

It is believed that the Judiciary Committee have made their examination of the charges against Judge Barnard.

The examination into the case of Judge Cardoza yesterday developed nothing of interest. When this case was resumed to-day it will be taken up. McCunn declined representation by counsel, preferring to leaving the entire matter to the committee, one of his active prosecutors, Colonel Harrison, having been private secretary to Jeff Davis. As was announced, McCunn asked permission to submit the Congressional report, which was accepted, showing that he furnished sixteen hundred Irishmen to the Thirty-seventh New York Volunteers without having received one cent from the Government, State, city or Federal authorities. James Morgan testified that McCunn's property was the pride of the neighborhood of a million of dollars. Further testimony was offered concerning the appointment of receivers, but nothing damaging to McCunn was elicited.

MEETING OF REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Republican General Committee last evening, Phillip Frankenheimer suggested that a delegation of twenty-one be chosen from the Central Committee to represent the reform movement at the Cincinnati Convention. Daniel Dougherty addressed the Cincinnati Convention, and moved an election of delegates at a subsequent meeting to go to Cincinnati. Other gentlemen spoke to the same purpose, and, as it was announced, a special meeting will be necessary to arrange as to the Reform Convention.

THE THREATENED JAIL DELIVERY.

The legal authorities are consulting as to the steps necessary to stay the general jail delivery, threatened by the decision that the Court of Special Sessions was illegal. The District Attorney is to resist all applications for the discharge of convicts. Meanwhile the court will be reorganized in accordance with the law.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE FROM BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

Two convicts, James Dooley and Henry Tiffany, yesterday attempted to escape from Blackwell's Island. They made their way to the lower end of the island, and were found hiding in a small-pox hospital.

SEIZURE OF OBSCENE LITERATURE.

About thirty thousand dollars' worth of obscene books, pictures, and the material for their manufacture, were seized in Brooklyn yesterday.

MAYOR HALL'S CASE.

Mayor Hall, it is said, will be a witness in his own behalf when his case comes again to trial.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Leipsic, from Bremen, has arrived.

ST. LOUIS.

Railway Collision.

ST. LOUIS, April 5.—Reports were circulated here at a late hour last night that a serious accident had occurred early in the evening at Brighton, Illinois, at the junction of the Chicago & Alton and Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroads, resulting in a great loss of life, but no definite information could be ascertained. Subsequently, after the telegraph office had closed, it was learned that a collision occurred at the point named at eight o'clock, between the southern bound freight train on the Rockford and Rock Island road, and the northern bound passenger train on the Chicago and Alton road. The point chosen is this point is a very acute angle. Both the engineers stopped their trains and then started again, each supposing the other to be standing still. As the Rockford engine reached the crossing, the Chicago engine crashed into and upset it, killing the fireman outright. Both engines were badly wrecked, and the baggage car of the Chicago train smashed. There is a report that eight persons were killed and several wounded, but this cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Later.—The statement telegraphed this morning in regard to the accident at the junction of the Chicago and Alton and Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroads, proves to have been correct, except that it was a Rockford and Rock Island train that ran into the Chicago train. There were no other casualities than the killing of the fireman, and none of the cars were injured.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Sale of Arms Investigation—The Spanish Minister Presented to the President—The Duty on Paper—Cabinet Meeting—Navy Department Investigation—Examination of Dana.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGTION.

The Senate Arms Committee met this morning. John Hoey, of New York, testified that he had no knowledge of the subject they were investigating, and this completed his examination.

Senator Sawyer said the person meant was James Hoey, who is dead.

Markley testified that he had received $10,000 from Thos. Poultney. This gentleman said to him that he understood that the Navy Department wanted to sell some guns, and then made a proposition to him. The witness said he would see about it. The proposition was to give him a dollar a gun for 10,000 guns. He met the Secretary on the street and asked him whether he had guns to sell. He informed the Secretary that Poultney said the Navy Department had appriated to that purpose. In a subsequent conversation, Mr. Geo. O. Evans told me that he had an interview with a publishing house, the name of which he mentioned—I think it was Appleton & Co., but am not certain—and that it would cost forty thousand ($40,000) to publish the life of Governor Geary, being about ten thousand ($10,000) more than he had anticipated:

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All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. GRAHAM,
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
HARRY WHITE,
Committee on the part of the Senate.
A. C. NOYES,
B. L. HEWITT,
J. D. HANCOCK,
E. M. M'CONNELL,
Committee on the part of the House.

FOREIGN.

Defeat of Mexican Revolutionists—Election Disturbances in Spain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CHURCH DELEGATES TO AMERICA.

LONDON, April 5.—Gavozzi is accompanied on his trip to America by Rev. Thompson, of Pennsylvania. Both are delegates from the Italian Church of American Christians.

THE ANNUITY TO BE PAID BY TRIBBLE.

The *Echo* says Sir Travers Tiress, whose wife mysteriously disappeared during the examination of Chaffers upon a charge of publishing articles defamatory of her character, has become insane.

MEXICO.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special dispatch from Matamoras says that this communicates to General Palacios the following, *viz* Tampico, March 31st: Rocha tells me that General Pesquiera completely vanquished the revolutionists of Sinaloa at Fort Mazatlan, who declared for their allegiance. I pursue my operations against Caberla, at Nuevo Leon." Correla is marching with a considerable force to operate in conjunction with Rocha.

Monterey advices show that the revolutionary forces are dwindling and the men returning home. The leaders are endeavoring to concentrate their forces in Nuevo Leon. Cortina reports that Quiroga is about to evacuate Camargo, and that he is preparing to occupy the place when abandoned. Quiroga sent the following to the revolutionary Junta at Brownsville, on the 2d: "Send every man, all the arms possible, and forty oxen." Several carts of arms started the same night.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS MOVING ON SALTILLO.

A fight is reported at Salado, showing that the Government troops are moving toward Saltillo.

SPAIN.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES.

MADRID, April 5.—The elections have been very disorderly. In the town of Villalbo numerous bloody conflicts, following the results, have occurred between the Ministerial and Opposition partisans. The fights were not suppressed until two persons had been killed and a number seriously injured. It is reported to-day that sixty-seven Ministerialists and twenty six Coalitionists have been elected.

HARRISBURG.

Wooden Bridges Prohibited in Pittsburgh.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 5, 1872.

The Governor has signed the bill prohibiting the erection of wooden bridges within the limits of Pittsburgh. FERGUSON.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Recent Election.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 5.—Full returns of the State election show a majority of 1,178 for Padleford, the Republican candidate for Governor, and 140 majority for Cutter, the Democratic and Trap candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Some scattering votes, not returned, may possibly throw the election of Lieutenant Governor into the Republican Legislature. The remainder of the Republican State ticket has about 2,100 majority.

CLEVELAND.

Suicide—Death in an Oil Still.

CLEVELAND, April 5.—Samuel C. Morley, a machinist, committed suicide last night by cutting his throat with a razor while in delirium caused by small-pox.

DEATH IN AN OIL STILL.

The body of a man named Kranze was found in an oil still this morning. It is supposed he entered the still during the night and was smothered by gas.

IOWA.

Transferring Freight.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, April 5.—The Iowa roads commenced the delivery of goods to Mr. Homan to-day in his capacity of common carrier and agent of the Union Pacific Company, but these roads will not be held amenable for damages, loss, etc., after the transfer is made. The freight on old contracts has been nearly all taken across the river by the transfer boat.

ALBANY.

Resolution for the Expulsion of Senator Wood.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5.—In the Senate a resolution for the expulsion of Senator Wood was made the special order for Tuesday next.

CONGRESS.

A Bill for the Regulation of the Pacific R. R. and its Branches—Indian Appropriation Bill Passed—Shipping Commissioners Bill—Rewarding the Destroyers of the Alabama—Army Appropriation Bill—Spicy Debate Thereon.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1872.

SENATE.

MORSE RESOLUTIONS.

The House resolutions on the death of Prof. Morse were, on motion of Mr. SUMNER, temporarily laid aside.

RELIEF FOR SETTLERS.

The House bill for the relief of settlers on public lands in Iowa under the Homestead Act was passed.

RAILWAY BILLS.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill was passed granting the right of way to a railway from Salt Lake to Portland, Oregon. He also reported with an amendment a bill in relation to the Iron Mountain Railroad in Missouri. The 19th instant was assigned for consideration of bills from the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Indian appropriation bill came up and passed without the yeas and nays. The bill gave rise to the annual discussion of our Indian policy, which lasted all day.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to reduce the appropriation for the Teton Sioux Indians of Montana from $500,000 to $200,000.

REGULATING RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. SCHURZ introduced a bill in reference to the carriage of freight and passengers by the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. The bill sets forth the provisions of the acts of 1862 and 1864, that the Union Pacific Railroad and branches chartered at the same time should be operated as one continuous and connected line, and that they should not discriminate against each other as to time or rates, or in any other way, within the States. Some of the branch roads complain that they are discriminated against, in violation of law, and as a remedy it provides that either of the companies aggrieved may commence a suit or suits, either at law or in equity, in any circuit court of the United States or in any territory court having jurisdiction, and that on the final hearing the court may render a judgment for all damages sustained by the complainant, and may enforce its judgment by execution and sale of the road and franchises, and if deemed necessary may decree a forfeiture of the charter of the offending company. The bill also provides that in all cases where the Union Pacific road and branches, or any of them, cannot agree on terms for transportation of freight and passengers, either company may notify the Secretary of the Interior of the fact, and he shall thereupon give notice to the other company or companies, and at the appointed time he shall fix a schedule of rates, which shall be binding on the company arrested, and if either of them shall refuse to abide by his decision, he may seize the road, &c., to be seized and sold on such terms as he may prescribe, or he may report the facts to the President of the United States, to be transmitted to Congress for such action as may be deemed proper.

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

PERMITTING JOINT ENTRY PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill was passed authorizing joint entry by pre-emption settlers.

FARRAGUT STATUE.

On motion of Mr. TYNER, a bill to erect a colossal statue to Admiral Farragut was concurred in.

DEPUTY COURT CLERKS.

On motion of Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, a bill was passed authorizing the appointment by the United States Courts of deputy clerks on application by the clerk, the compensation to be paid by the clerk.

SHIPPING COMMISSIONERS.

The bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners came up. During the reading of the bill, Mr. WOOD made each section of it a remedy for evil against it from the boards of underwriters of New York; but objection was made, as the bill was under the operation of the previous question. Various amendments were agreed to.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an amendment requiring all revenues paid under the act to be paid into the treasury, and that disbursements be made only under a specific appropriation of Congress.

Mr. HOLMAN said the amendment changed the whole character of the bill.

Mr. GARFIELD withdrew the amendment. It was then agreed to pay the fees into the treasury.

REWARDING THE DESTROYERS OF THE ALABAMA.

Mr. STARKWEATHER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay to Captain Winslow, and the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, the sum of $1,000 for the destruction of the Alabama and $100,000, as the estimated value thereof, in the same manner as prize money.

Mr. STARKWEATHER explained the bill, and cited precedents for it, and advocated its passage.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) approved of the bill, but he wanted to have it amended by providing that the amount shall be submitted to arbitration at Geneva, in which the part of the direct damages sustained by the United States under the general term of the Alabama claims.

Mr. STARKWEATHER was afraid that the amendment would embarrass the bill, and he suggested that it should be offered as an independent proposition.

Mr. BUTLER—I desire that the money shall be paid out of money not otherwise appropriated in the English treasury, and not in the United States treasury.

Mr. STARKWEATHER favored making England pay, not only direct, but indirect, damages; but that matter should come up by itself.

Mr. HALE moved to amend the bill by striking out the words "according to law regulating prize cases," and inserting the words "according to the pay roll of the ship at the time." Agreed to.

Mr. COX opposed the bill, arguing that prize money was a relic of the past, that it applied only to property captured, not destroyed, and that there should be no distinction in that respect between the army and the navy.

Mr. BANKS coincided in the views expressed by Mr. COX. The bill was then passed—yeas 89, nays 50.

AN INVESTOR REWARDED.

Mr. COUGHLAN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to pay to Mr. Green $10,000 in full for the use by the Government of his patent machine for bending chain cable links connecting shackles and tackle hooks, which was passed.

RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Fort Madison, Iowa. Passed.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. WHITTHORNE made a speech accusing the Administration of extravagance.

Mr. DICKEY wanted to know how much Tennessee had contributed to the revenue of the Government?

Mr. WHITTHORNE replied that Tennessee contributed more than Pennsylvania did. Pennsylvania was drawing from the people instead of contributing to the revenue.

Mr. COBURN said he would as soon expect an incendiary who had burned his house to lecture him on his expenditure in

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SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 110¼@110⅜.

ALL the witnesses so far examined on the arms investigation, testify that they know of no government official who has received money through the sale of arms.

THE mortal remains of Prof. Morse, were buried yesterday with distinguished religious honor in New York, and thus ends the history of America's great inventor.

THE seizure of $30,000 worth of obscene publications in Brooklyn by the police authorities was a move in the right direction. The damage done to public morals by such publications is incalculable, and both publishers and venders should be visited with punishment.

EXCITING events in France are anticipated. Napoleon's star is again looming up, and a decided reaction in his favor is said to be in progress. McMahon has exonerated the ex-Emperor from all blame for the disasters which overtook the French armies in the late war, and the people are clamoring for his early re-enthronement.

GENERAL NEGLEY's steamboat bill has passed the House without unfavorable amendment. We congratulate him and the steamboatmen on the success which has rewarded his herculean labor in this regard. The bill carefully protects the river interests, and throws every possible wise safe-guard over the hazardous business.

THE city of Pittsburgh, including the recently consolidated boroughs, the townships of Plum, Patton, Penn and Wilkins, and the boroughs of Verona and Braddock will hereafter form the Twenty-second Congressional District. Two votes in a Democrat represents it the first time. Who takes the bet?—*Post.*

A friend at our elbow says he "takes the bet." So, Mr. "Responsible," trot out your greenbacks, or take back the "bluff." That is business.

ALMOST every one of the delegates elected yesterday to represent the Republican party of Philadelphia in the convention at Harrisburg hold offices, the tenure of many of which depends upon a Republican victory next fall. If they would support the gentlemen who has been coquetting with them all winter, and he should be nominated, their official lives will be short. We are in hopes, however, that "the best man will win"—something which will be an exception to recent nominating conventions. —*Philadelphia Press.*

The question now is, to whom does this refer. Does the *Press* intend to bolt the nominations made at Harrisburg on Wednesday next?

WE HAVE received from Washington the special report of the Hon. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, being a complete history of the Customs-tariff legislation of Congress since the establishment of the Government. It contains a vast store of useful information, no where else to be obtained, with tabular statements of the rate of duty on each article, under the various acts of Congress. We shall have more to say of this important document hereafter, and in the meantime return thanks to the distinguished compiler for this early copy of the work, which has just been issued.

OUR dear little Virgin alley friend—the *Post-ee*—says:

The "oldest" says, "Educate the masses,"—referring to the public at large. With reference to the "organ" and its able corps of political engineers, we respond in its own words and say, "Educate them asses."

"Them asses" is good. The "young man," as usual, exposes *his* ignorance of English grammar; and we commend him to a careful husbandry of his resources, before he again yearns to "become indoctrinated in the theory of office holding." He is still, evidently, carrying those "heavy burdens *up hill*," and feels a little sore at the "palpable hits" which have penetrated the hide.

THE *World* admits the charge of "collusion" when it asks:

What has the "collusion" of Senators Schurz and Sumner with Chamberun to do with the breach of neutrality involved in the War Department selling arms and specially manufactured ammunition to France? The real issue is, did the War Department sell arms and ammunition, the latter manufactured for that purpose, to France for use against Germany?

That question has been satisfactorily answered; not one word of evidence having been uttered to prove that the War Department or any government officer sold arms or ammunition to France or any one known to be an agent of that country. In the meantime the charge of "collusion" stands uncontradicted. Schurz and Sumner conspired to disgrace and degrade the nation, but failed.

MR. GREELEY, having been charged with approving the free-trade character of the letter addressed (and signed by him) to Col. Grosvenor, makes the following lame attempt at vindication. If he did not endorse "every phrase embodied in that letter," why did he sign his name to it? He finds himself in close quarters and wriggles hard to get out. Hear him:

In signing the letter to Col. Grosvenor, we simply indicated our approval of the Cincinnati movement, *not of every phrase embodied in that letter.* No such letter could ever be influentially signed at all, if every one were to insist on using it express his own precise views. We are informed that one of the foremost Republicans of our city (Isaac Sherman) declined to sign because the letter *did not* commit the signers to free-trade. On the other hand Dr. Krackowizer objected to the letter as printed, that it seemed to condemn protection. *If we had drafted that letter in language would have been different;* but the Cincinnati movement will be judged by its own acts and utterances, not by those of this or that signed who united in calling it.

WE ASK the attention of all our readers to the letter from Washington, published this morning. It is high time that the masks be torn from the faces of the enemies of the Republican party, and that the light of day be let in upon them. Mr. Greeley, once an honored, trusted leader, willfully sets himself up against the great mass of the party, and attempts by threats, to compel them to submit to his dictation. He cares nothing for their wishes, but rushes crazily along, without looking to the right or left of him—in order to ascertain the wishes of the people—bent upon the defeat at any and all hazard, of the one man whom the party has shown a full determination to re-nominate and re-elect to the Presidency. Out upon such attempted and contemptible tyranny, and any crazy fanatic who is vain enough, and fool enough, to try to coerce and frighten the grand old host of Republicans. He will find that the party which killed slavery and crushed the mightiest rebellion of history, spurns and spits upon him, and on his tombstone will hereafter be written, "Killed by vain ambition."

THE report of the Evans Investigating Committee leaves Governor Geary in what might be called "a tight place." Beneath the mountain of lies which certain persons have been swearing to, the whole truth is forever smothered; but enough is known to fasten the stain of dishonesty and perjury upon the guilty. Public opinion, with unerring instinct, has been sufficiently formed to cause the silent finger of scorn to be pointed in the right direction, and oceans of sophistry will never change it. John W. Geary has fallen from as proud a position as the most ambitious mortal need have aspired to, like proud Lucifer—never to rise again. In justice to the great party which honored him, and which has shown itself brave enough to expose him, he should resign the trust which he has so basely betrayed.

ALECK MCCLURE's Pittsburgh "organ," the *Commercial*, says:

The unanimous nomination of Honorable George H. Anderson, as Speaker of the Senate, by the Republican caucus of that body, is a deserved compliment to a worthy and efficient member. Senator Anderson, during his two years' service, has made a good record, and is now one of the most active and influential members of the Legislature. Should he be chosen to preside over the next session, he will no doubt do credit to himself and honor to the party which he represents.

Yes, but "Aleck" says he shall not be elected, or anybody else (but himself) for that matter, as Mr. Anderson is one of the Senators whom he refused to accept as a member of his contested election committee. Senator Anderson does not train with such politicians as Aleck McClure—the *Commercial's protege*—par excellence. What does the Senator think of his *friend* Brigham, who has no word of censure for this last act of treachery? The "deserved compliment to a worthy and efficient member," is a hollow and empty one, since "Aleck"—the *Commercial's* friend and pet Senator,—said it should not be bestowed on so respectable a man as George H. Anderson.

PROTECTION IS TRUE ECONOMY.

There is no assertion more frequently or more confidently made by the opponents of the policy of protection than that every cent of duty assessed upon any foreign commodity adds a cent to the price which the American consumer has to pay for it. In their arguments this is assumed as axiomatic, a thing not to be disputed.

On articles which are not and can not be grown or made in this country, such as tea, coffee and all exclusively tropical productions, the duty assessed does add just so much to the price; but on all articles on the production of which American labor and skill are brought into direct competition with the skill and labor of foreign artizans and manufacturers the rule does not hold. In that case the foreigner is obliged to come down in his prices until he is able to meet his American competitor in the American markets. In other words he is obliged to pay the duty out of his profits. He meets it, and not the American consumer.

In most manufactures, such as iron, steel, woven fabrics, &c., the manufacturers of Europe would to this day have had very little American competition to meet, had not the Government thrown the shield of protection over our infant manufactures, by the imposition of customs designed to afford that protection. In this policy our Government followed the example of Great Britain in a measure; although with us it has been fitfully and variably adhered to; while England held to it through a period of one hundred and sixty-nine years. At first the duties on many things were absolutely prohibitory; and under this strong, unvarying governmental protection the immense system of British manufactures grew up, gaining year by year more and more mechanical perfection, more and more capital, and meeting no competition but what grew up at home, which was wholesome, as it stimulated ingenuity and called forth the utmost skill of the most gifted minds. During all this time prices were running down through the mere force of home competition, until at length—about thirty years ago—Great Britain was able to cast aside her protective policy and challenge the world to free trade.

Great Britain is ready for free trade; we are not yet. Very likely this country may be ready after a while. It will not take as long to build up a grand manufacturing system here as it required in England; and home competition, together with more abundant capital, will, by and by, render protection by tariffs unnecessary; and then prices will be lower than we have ever known them.

But to show the fallacy of the notion that high tariffs lead inevitably to high prices, we shall mention a single fact. While the tariff on steel was at its lowest rate, to wit., twelve per cent. ad valorem, which on the custom house valuation amounted to less than one cent and a quarter per pound, one of the English steel manufacturers, largely engaged in that branch of business in Sheffield, sent out to this country over four hundred tons of the larger sized circular saw plates, for which he charged and received from our saw manufacturers, and which our lumbermen ultimately paid, an average price equal to forty-eight cents per pound. When Congress fixed a tariff of three and a half cents per pound upon the same kind of saw plates, capitalists were induced to embark in the manufacture of steel on a large scale in this country. The result was that the competition brought about carried the price of these large saw plates down to *twenty cents per pound.*

Now, according to the doctrines of the free traders, the imposition of a duty 3½ instead of 1½ cents per pound ought to have raised the price of saws at least two cents per pound, or to fifty cents instead of forty-eight, which was the free trade price. We know that men in trade are apt to take all they can get; and hence that English manufacturer put into his pocket a profit of something like thirty cents per pound as long as he met with no American competition. And very likely the American manufacturers of big cast steel circular saw plates would have been well pleased to have got fifty cents per pound for them; but we see that competition among themselves would not permit such exorbitant profits to be made. In this single instance we have an example of the potency of home competition.

Now here was an English house sending to this country over 400 tons of saw plates, upon which it charged our consumers a profit of $560 per ton beyond what they can now be purchased for, both there and here, making in the aggregate $224,000 per annum, and paid into our national treasury, in duty, just $1,000, or $25 per ton. Now, under the American competion which that tariff created, that house is obliged to pay $70 per ton into our national treasury, if it sells saw plates here at all; and, in addition to this, those of our people who have to pay for these plates save $560 per ton upon them, or $224,000 in all upon that single article.

Had it not been for that duty of 3½ cents per pound upon cast steel, that great branch of domestic industry could not have been established here at all; and our people would have been still paying to manufacturers abroad such profits as those above mentioned. The single fact we have mentioned illustrates, as no mere theoretical figuring can, the value of domestic competition, and is proof positive that a protective tariff does not enhance prices, but the contrary, and that protective duties are not paid by the consumers but the foreign producers of the articles taxed. And because this is so, foreign manufacturers pay—and can afford to pay—large sums for the dissemination of free trade doctrines among our people, and perhaps to subsidize presses. We have selected one single fact, which covers the whole ground, and which explodes the huge bubbles of delusive generalties put forth by the advocates of free trade. Let the student of these questions never lose sight of the difference between the effect of custom duties upon articles which we can and can not produce.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

EVERY Evangelical Christian will heartily agree with the conditions of "Church Membership," so ably set forth in an editorial by the *Presbyterian*, namely: faith and the profession of that faith, as the two essential conditions of reception into the Church. The faith required *with all the heart* in Jesus Christ as the Son of God. This includes (1) The conviction that the Redeemer Jesus was the annointed Saviour, God manifest in the flesh; (2) Personal trust in Jesus for complete salvation unto eternal life; (3) The cordial and affectionate assent of the soul, with its sense of the news of salvation, to the truth of salvation, and the grateful love of the heart to the heart to the Saviour; (4) The determination to obey him as the redeeming Lord. The profession of this faith must be publicly made, and be accompanied by the reception of baptism, if that sacrament has not already been administered.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America will meet at Detroit, Michigan, the 16th of May, 1872, and be opened with a sermon by the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, the Moderator of the last Assembly.

It has been ascertained that the aggregate contributions toward ministerial support within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, during the past year, was $174,602, making the average receipts of preachers $910.

Six Christian women were elevated to the deaconate of the Episcopal Church, in St. Mary's church, Brooklyn, the past month.

It has been decided in Ohio that when a sexton resides, as a watchman, in the basement of a church, the whole building must be taxed, the State law proaiding that a church building must be exclusively used for divine worship to be exempt from taxation.

The ladies of a church in Cambridge, Indiana, in organizing a sewing society, adopted the provision, as a condition of membership, that "the neighbors shall not be talked about."

Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, so well and favorably known as a writer and preacher laments, that in the cities of New York and Brooklyn the Congregational and Presbyterian Churches have during the past year received scarcely any converts from among the wealthier classes. The accessions have not been inconsiderable, but they have mainly come from among the poorer classes who worship in the mission chapels. "The poor have the gospel preached" and receive it gladly, but the fact is nevertheless an alarming one when the wealthier and more influential classes cease to acknowledge the obligations of religion.

The Episcopalians are discussing the principal of minority representation in its application to their diocesan and general councils.

Several Chinese converts were received into full membership of the Third Congregational church, in San Francisco, recently.

The rite of Confirmation was administered on a recent Sabbath in New York city, by Bishop Potter, to thirty-eight young ladies and gentlemen, who are all Cubans, and have been converted from Roman Catholicism to Protestanism, since their arrival in this country.

A beautiful tablet has been erected to the memory of the late Rev. Alfred Cookman, in the church he was pastor, in Newark, N. J., at the time of his death. The memoir in preparation of this gifted man, will soon be issued.

The *Methodist Protestant* gives an instance of a controvery in a certain church about using an organ on the Sabbath. Eleven opposed, but were outvoted and the organ introduced. Whereupon the eleven withdrew and joined another Church that has three organs.

The Evangelical Association similar in doctrine and usuages in some respects to the Methodists, almost entirely German, has eighty thousand communicants, and circulates seventy-seven thousand copies of its Church papers. The Germans are proverbial for sustaining their papers and giving them a wide circulation.

The remarkable fact is stated, that of the one hundred and eighty-one Baptist ministers in Maine, not more than six entered the ministery from city churches. They are mostly from small country churches. This fact is lamentably true in other denominations as well as Baptists.

The *Western Catholic* rebukes Tilton, in noticing his lecture on "Divorce" under the heading, "A Man Without an Aim," and cunningly represents him as a fair specimman of Protestanism. It says: "The God whom Theodore Tilton adores with an earnest and elevated devotion is not the God who made Theodore Tilton, but the God whom Theodore Tilton has made"—which is not so far from the truth as might be.

The *Jewish Messenger* advocates the erection of a Metropolitan Synagogue at Washington City, that the Israelites should have a place of worship worthy of their faith.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

THEY are complaining that this is a very late peach season in Georgia. Six weeks behind time, and the strawberries won't last until the other fruit comes in. We presume they will have to do like the rest of us and put up with hen-fruit which, indeed, is more appropriate for Easter.

PROFESSOR WATSON, the astronomical detective, claims to have discovered another planet. We do not know how many planets and asteroids he has already discovered, but quite enough to convince all sensible celestial bodies that there is no use in hiding any longer as he traces them up and is sure to find them.

THE widow of Merritt, the man who was shot by the insane American, Dr. Miner, in the streets of London, has received more than $5,000 in subscriptions from sympathizers. This, we presume, may be regarded as one good, resulting from the recent indignation excited in England against America on the Alabama question.

SMALL-POX must be getting very bad in Chicago, the newspapers get so enraged when it is mentioned. When the present epidemic of small-pox in Philadelphia was at its worst, the journals of that city would immolate at once any man who dared to say that any Philadelphian had even a dictionary containing the word small-pox.

IF there is any way of doing it without appointing an investigating committee, we should like to find out who went to Europe on the Algeria and who did not. Some papers say Mrs. and Miss Grant; others add Mr. Tom Murphy, of New York, and Gen. Porter to the party, while still others subtract Porter, Murphy and Mrs. Grant. It must be pleasant to reflect that some day all will be made clear to us.

EARTHQUAKES are not generally in the habit of making themselves useful, but we learn of one in San Francisco which filled in the dirt on a grave in which a family, killed by a previous earthquake, had just been laid. Although it is said to have performed this work with neatness and dispatch, it will hardly serve to recommend it, and we do not believe Mr. Booth, for instance, would consent to have it play grave digger to his Hamlet.

AN ENGLISH fleet of iron-clads is to be stationed at the Azores to await the result of the Alabama treaty. We do not suppose that John Bull can be quite so foollish as to imagine that he can thus *Bully* the great Yankee nation into a back-down on the Alabama question, although it looks that way. Americans are open to conviction always, but not from iron-clad arguments. The only way to meet that sort of talk is by sending a fleet of torpedo boats out to the Azores to give the officers a rest after their recent successful experiments.

THEY are to have gas in Yokohama. The untraveled Japanese will be astonished. Such an innovation may do for Yokohama, which is a European settlement, but it would scarcely succeed in a truly Japanese town, because the young daimios would be constantly standing on their heads on top of the lamp posts, and the youthful princesses could not resist the temptation to creep into the lamp, take off all their outer clothing and then creep out on the other side. At least we judge this would be the case, after having closely observed the customs of the occasional bands of almond-eyed islanders who have visited us.

DANA of the New York *Sun*—which shines for all that it can black-mail out of people—was arrested the other day in Philadelphia. The question now would seem to be, what will be done with him in case, by any accident, he should be condemned to receive his deserts? Of course the mind at once adverts to the penitentiary, but the prison reformers are understood to object and insist that their labor would be indefinitely retarded if such a man were let loose among the other convicts. The solitary-confinement system has been virtually abandoned in this State but we suppose Dana would have to be made an exception of, although Mr. Bergh would probably remonstrate against the cruelty of leaving him in such dreadful company.

THE Chicago *Tribune* is but a poor friend. It makes the most wonderful arguments, but unfortunately bases them on the shifting sands of falsehood. As an instance of this, it undertook to advocate the removal of the capital of Pennsylvania to Philadelphia—although what business it has to interfere in the matter, one way or the other, is indiscernable with the naked eye—and as the best reason for removal said:

"Harrisburg has but one paper, and the struggle between one paper and such corruption as a Pennsylvania Legislature can practice, is evidently one-sided. Philadelphia has four or five papers, and, although they are all slow coaches, yet their number will make corruption more difficult of practice."

As Harrisburg has three daily papers at least, the *Tribune's* argument is its own answer.

A FRAGMENT OF FORGOTTEN HISTORY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You have asked the question twice: why Alexander K. McClure struck off the names of Anderson and Humphreys, Republican Senators from this county, when drawn upon his committee. If you had been aware of the fact that this same Alexander had done the very same thing, and worse, in striking off the names of Shannon and Gross, Republican members of the House from the same county, at the memorable tonnage tax investigation session of 1862, when he appeared as the counsel of Householder, the Republican sitting member from Bedford county, and allowed no less than seven Democrats to pass unchallenged, so as to enable the contestant—Cessna—(then a Democrat) to secure two-thirds of the committee from his own party in a strong Republican House; and then, after agreeing to a stated case—abandoned the defence—an unquestionably good one, as thirty-nine unteachable; you would hardly have thought it worth while to make the inquiry. The result there, was not only that Cessna, who had clearly no title himself, even if the apportionment was a bad one, obtained the seat of course, but that he admitted himself so satisfactorily during the session, as to enable him, with the assistance of the said Alexander, and the then Governor (Curtin) to obtain the passage and approval of a flatly unconstitutional law to reapportion the Bedford and Somerset District, so as to secure his return at the next session, where he reappeared accordingly, with the casting vote that made Buckalew the United States Senator.

It was but natural of course that Mr. Buckalew and his party should recollect, as they were no doubt expected to do, the signal favor which they have just now had the opportunity of reciprocating by bringing their benefactor himself into the Senate of the State, as the apostle of legislative "reform" under the sponsorship of the New York *Tribune* and the virtuous editor of the Philadelphia *Press.*

Those, however, who count upon him as a Republican Senator will reckon if the writer mistakes not, without their host.

H.

APRIL IN THE GARDEN.

From the Gardner's Monthly.
FLOWERS AND SHRUBS.

Last month we gave our good friends, the ladies, some few hints about seed planting. Now some care will be necessary in the rearing of the young progeny; and they must take care not to do as nature does, for in truth they will find that the usual advice of writers to follow nature in their gardening operations is nothing but a phantom, which vanishes with the daybreak of a little experience. Nature sows millions of seeds for every one she is able to raise. Our lady readers ought to raise every seed, and if our help can avail, they shall. In the first place, thinning is very important. In a patch of seeds perhaps fifty may come up; as soon as the seed leaf is well formed thin out to one-half; as soon as the plants have several leaves, thin out one-half of these. In the case of very strong growing plants like Zinnias or Amaranthus, half-a-dozen plants is enough to leave. A thick mass seems to give much bloom. It does produce much bloom, but the plants soon die. When they have room to grow with vigor, most annuals will keep in bloom many months. Sometimes it helps very strong annuals to pinch out their tops. It makes them bushy.

* * * * * * *

Arranging flower beds affords room for a display of taste. Narrow, thin beds, as a rule, have better effect than thick or heavy ones. Edgings to beds are common. The evergreen Ivy is good—is perwinkle. The variegated large-leaved periwinkle is a treasure. Daphne cneorum is also good—for large beds Shrubland pot rose geranium is very effective. The new nestor geranium is still, no doubt, a great and popular bedding plant—better even than Coleus Verschaffeltii. The old tribe scarlet geraniums make splendid American bedders, Lord Palmerston and Stella are two of the best, but yet scarce and high priced. Lamia, Rosamond, Christine, "Really Good" Chance and Lallah are six of the best bedders. The old Harkaway is an enormous bloomer, though for the single flower pot variety it is one of the best bedders.

Of course planting trees and shrubs is the great April work. The great art of successful planting is not to let the root dry. More trees die from this cause than most people think. Sometimes a tree is dug up with its roots badly injured; but if the few it has left are carefully kept from drying, it should not die from that cause. It may make but a feeble growth, but it should not die outright. A willow branch stuck in will grow without any roots at all; but if it once gets a little dry, there is no skill in the art to save it.

Place broad-leaved evergreens where they will get no sun in winter, yet away from where the roots of trees will make the ground dry in summer. Deep soil, but shallow planting, is all-important for them. In transplanting, take care of the roots. Good roots are of more importance than good shoals. Balls of earth are useful in keeping fibres moist; but don't sacrifice the best fibres five or six feet from the tree for the few fibres in the ball at the base. When roots are rather dry, after filling a portion of soil, pour in water freely. After all has settled away, fill in lightly the balance of the soil, and let it rest for a few days. This is as a remedy, not as a rule; for watering this way cools the soil, ultimately hardens it, and in other respects works to the injury of the transplanted tree.

Evergreen trees are best moved just as the buds begin to burst in spring. Here, that is the end of this month. The best of all the evergreen trees is the *Norway Spruce.* Then perhaps the following in order as named: Hemlock, Spruce, American, Arborvitæ, White Pine, Silver Fir, Balsam Fir (for deep rich soils), Austrian Pine, Scotch Pine. Amongst the less known evergreens, the following are very hardy and beautiful: Photon Pine, Oriental Spruce, Cephalonian Fir, Nordman Fir, Siberian Fir, Grand Fir (*Picea grandis*), Lawson Cypress, Yellow Cedar (*Thujopsis borealis*) and *Libocedrus decurrens.* Of the very new introductions in the way of evergreens, we have seen nothing that we feel sure will be very popular.

VEGETABLES.

South of Pittsburgh, the more tender kind of garden vegetables may now be sown—beans, corn, cucumbers, squashes, etc.—that it is not prudent to plant in this latitude before the first of May; and tomato, egg-plants, &c., may also be set out in those favored places. Cucumbers, squashes, and such vegetables can be got forward as well as tomatoes, egg-plants, &c., by being sown in a frame or hotbed, and potted off into three-inch pots. They will be plant-outs by the first week in May. Rotten wood suits cucumbers and the squash tribe exceedingly well as a manure. Tomatoes and egg plants that are desired very early are best potted, soon after they come up, into small pots. Then can then be turned out into the open air without any check to the roots. Of course, they should be gradually inured to the open air—not suddenly transferred from a warm and moist air to a very dry one.

Early York Cabbage for early use should be set out early in this month. It is an excellent plan to make the holes with a dibble first, where the cabbage is to be set; then fill up the holes with manure-water; and after the water has soaked away, set in the plants. It is rather more laborious than the old way, but the cabbage grows so fast afterwards that it pays pretty well.

It is not a good plan to cut all the asparagus as soon as they appear. A few sprouts should always be left to grow from each, to strengthen the plants.

Celery, with most families, is an important crop, and should be sown about this period. A very rich moist spot, that will be shaded from the mid-day April sun, should be chosen; or a box in a frame by those who have the convenience.

Salsafy and Scorzonera like a damp rich soil. Bean-poles may be planted preparatory to sowing the Lima bean in May.

HERBS.

Few things mark a well-kept garden better than an abundance of all kinds of herbs. Now is the time to make the beds. Sage, Thyme and Lavender grow from slips, which may be set in now precisely as if an edging of box were to be made of them. They grow very easily. Basil and Sweet Marjoram must be sown in a rich warm border.

A LESSON.

(From the Cincinnati Commercial.)

The strength of political parties in Cincinnati is not to be gauged by the election of Monday. It would be the supreme of folly and the vain of labor to cast the political horoscope by its result. It was a rebuke fitly administered by the people, as well Republican as Democratic, to the managers of local politics who presumed upon blind party obedience for the success of a ticket which they had framed to suit their own selfish ends and gratify their own pique and prejudices. In respect of some of the candidates there was an almost unanimous outburst of disapproving sentiment as soon as the announcement of their nomination was made. The press, both English and German, united in denouncing the action of the Convention, and in this only echoed the public opinion. Men of even reasonable sensibility, admonished by such a warning, would have hastened, under some sort of pretext, to get out of the way and, to save a disgraceful defeat, would have carried off the honors of a decent declination. But they were as presuming as those who thrust them before the public, and by resolutely sticking to the ticket managed to defeat it completely. The managers of the Republican Convention were those who had been conspicuous in their efforts to defeat, by fair means or foul, the redistricting of the city, and it was through their influence that the nomination of the Judges of the Superior Court, appointed by Governor Hayes to fill the unexpired terms of Judges Storer and Taft, was prevented. There was a feeling of resentment that should be promptly and impartially comply with the provisions of the laws, and they are quietly shoved to one side. The result is seen in the election of Messrs. Yaple and O'Connor. The wholesomeness of this lesson will show itself in the next municipal convention of the Republicans. Given to understand that the people no longer blindly follow party leaders, and submit to party discipline in local affairs, having acquired a clear perception of the value of there great right of scratching the ticket, there will be more careful inquiry into the qualifications of candidates and their standing with the public, before submitting their names to the popular judgment.

A Jealous Wife Hoaxed.

From the Hamilton (Ont.) Times.

A young man in the east end of the city, who rejoices in the possession of a young and beautiful but exceedingly jealous wife, executed a shadow pantomime for her benefit on Saturday night last. During the absence of the wife at a neighbor's, the husband cut out of paper an ingenious arrangement of a man and a woman whose lips approached a proximity not ordinarily recognized outside of the family circle. This article was placed before the gas-light, and the shadow fell clear and distinct on the curtain of a window near the side door ordinarily entered by the family. It was not long ere the gate was heard to open and close, and the hurried steps of a woman were heard creaking outside, which came to a sudden stop as the window appeared. The rush that followed through the weather-door was so effective as to enter the inside door without a key, although the night-latch was on it.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Solicitor.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

RUPTURE TRUSSES.

Every one who may be afflicted with rupture of the bowels ought to wear a properly fitting truss to secure them from the danger of strangulated rupture, that is, when the rupture comes down so that it cannot be returned. Strangulated rupture is a fearful condition, and one which need never occur, if those who are ruptured were to wear a truss with sufficient power to remove the protrudon.

There are hundreds of people who have rupture who do not seem to be aware of it, nor of the attendant danger which it involves.

Every case of rupture can be relieved, and many of them cured, by timely attention. This is the time of year when such things show themselves, owing to the relaxation of the system incident to the changes of climate. Dr. Keyser, at his office, 167 Liberty street, is supplied with trusses, and has them to suit every age and condition, and at all prices.

PLAIN WORDS FOR THE PEOPLE.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and restorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invalid. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in dyspepsia, nervous debility, biliary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical, mental and energetic faculties, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of the rounds of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that ominous and harrassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restoratives and protectives of the stamina of health—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is better known, and in greater demand, each succeeding year of sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,
A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching "the sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Smith (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 33th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
apt:c24

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

NATIONAL ELGIN WATCHES

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE
The Best Timekeepers Made.
Used by all the Leading Railroad Companies.

Wattles & Sheafer,

101 FIFTH AVENUE,
AGENTS FOR THE ABOVE WATCHES.
mh30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Hats,
Bonnets,
Flowers,
Ribbons.

ALL THE NEW STYLES IN
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
SHOULDER SCARFS,
NECK SCARFS.

New Spring Shawls

NEW SPRING SKIRTS,
NEW WHITE SKIRTS,
DOLLY VARDEN SKIRTS,
NEW MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS, BUSTLES,
CHIGNONS, SWITCHES, &c.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Alleghenv.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

RETAIL STORES.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

Flouncing, Edgings and Insertings,
All widths, at POPULAR PRICES.

Victoria Lawn Edgings and Insertings, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, and Transfer Spot, Narrow French Bands, Excelsior and Registered Embroidery Trimmings in great variety, Swiss and Vic Lawn Plaitings, Standard Trimmings of all kinds; Magic Sandringham and Cash's Ruffling, all numbers.

WHITE GOODS,

Fine French Swisses, Vic Lawns, Nainsooks, Jackonets, Bird Eye and Irish Linens, White and Colored Tarlatans, Spangled Tarlatans, Machine and Woven Tucked Muslin, Single, Double and Octuple Puffing.

Damask Towels and Napkins.
FANCY STRIPED LINENS.

Ladies' Hems'd Handkerchiefs,

One to three inch Hemstitch, at

Bargain Prices.
Call and Examine.

Gents Furnishing Department open on Saturday evening until 8 o'clock. mh28

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Have Removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING.

Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,

(Opposite Wood street,)
AND OFFER AN
ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

NEW GOODS.

Macrum & Carlisle,

NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE,

Have just opened New and Elegant Styles
OF
Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Ribbons, Scarfs, Ties, Bows, New styles Veils, Collars and Setts, 1,000 Pieces of Hamburgs, best makes, Made Up Muslin Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Umbrellas, Men's, Childrens' and Ladies' Underwear, Parasols, Fans, Hair Goods, Fancy Articles and Notions.

Every Article at Lowest Possible Prices.
mh28-TTHS

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND
RUBBERS,
For Winter Wear.
A full stock of the latest styles and best makes, very cheap.
A FULL SELECTION OF
Ladies' and Misses'
WHITE SHOES & SLIPPERS,
AS WELL AS
Gents' Fine Slippers,
JUST RECEIVED.

W. E. Schmertz & Co.

No. 31 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh28-TTHS

LACOCK, HAWTHORN & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Galvanized Iron Cornices, Window Caps, Ventilators, &c., &c. Contracts taken in any part of the country or Tin Roofing, Cornices, Copper, Sheet Iron Work.
No. 47 FEDERAL STREET,
Allegheny City, Pa.

NOTICE—WHEREAS MY WIFE MARGARET SALLADA has left my bed and board, without cause

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.

We offer for sale the following desirable securities:

City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,

Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,

DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞Collections made.

Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 5, 1872.

The repeal of the Income Tax, provided for in the Senate bill reducing taxation, passed last week, is to take effect immediately on the enactment of the bill, although the repeal of the other internal revenue taxes named therein is fixed from and after the first of July next.

The New York *Bulletin* reports the presenting of three certificates of deposit to the banking house of George Opdyke & Co., purporting to have been issued by that firm. These certificates amount in the aggregate to $17,200, and were declared to be forgeries. They were passed upon banking institutions in Des Moines, Iowa, Keokuk, Wis., and Louisville Ky. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive even an expert. It is not known how many are in circulation, but the public is cautioned against receiving them.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
Bonds—1871	113¾	116¾
5-20—1862	112½	112½
" 1864	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112	112¾
" 1865 new	111¾	111¾
" 1867	112¾	112¾
" 1868	112¾	113¼
10-40s	108¼	108¼
Currency 6's	113¼	113¼
Gold	110¾	110¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¼	99¼
Do Scrip	92	92¼
Erie	61¾	61¾
Reading	115¼	116¾
Lake Shore	96¾	96¾
Fort Wayne	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92
Rock Island	116	116¾
Chicago & N. W.	82¾	83¾
Do. Preferred	90½	93½
St. Paul, Common	62¾	63¼
Do. Preferred	81½	82
Wabash	79¾	79¾
Union Pacific	38⅝	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	49½
Pacific Mail	63¼	63¼
West. Union Telegraph	74¾	74¾
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	73	73
U. S. Express	73	72
Wells, Fargo	79¼	79

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Tuesday	Wednesday.
Penna. Central	61¼	61¾
Penna. Allotments	58½	59
Reading R. R.	115¾	116¼
Camden & Amboy	125½	126½
Lehigh Navigation	45 (ex div)	45
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	38¼	39
Central Transportation	46	47
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	83
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	59
Philadelphia & Erie	29¼	29

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¼	U. S. 10-40s	107¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	113
U. S. 5-20s, '65	112¾	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, April 5, 1872.

Gold firm at 110¼@110⅝. Loans were from 1-32 to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $50,000,000. Governments dull and heavy. 5-20s of '68 and '65's old, were off from ¼ to ⅛ per c., and closed at the lower prices. Stocks were unsettled in early dealings and lower prices were made afterwards. Marked improved from 1 to 2 per cent. and was very firm: Northwestern Ohios and New York Central the most active; the latter advanced 2 per cent from the opening on a rumor that Vanderbilt had been offered par for ten thousand shares by a leading banking firm in foreign exchange business. Baltimore, Hartford and Erie strong and sold up to 110¾; at close of the market firm with a slight reaction from the highest figures of the day; dealings confined chiefly to C. C. and I. C., Union Pacific, Boston, H. and Erie, Northwestern common, Lake Shore and New Central; balance of list at the market dull. Money active and stringent loaning as high as ⅛; closing firm at ⅛. State bonds dull and heavy.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—U. S. 6s '81 114¾; 5-20s '62 112¾; do '64 112¾; do '65 112¾; new '65 112¾; do '67 112¾; coupons '68 113; 10-40s 107¾; currency 6s 118½; new five per cents 109¾.

STATE BONDS.—Tennessee 66½; do new 66½; South Carolina July 37¾; do April 36; North Carolina old 81¾; do new 80½.

MISCELLANOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 74¾; Quicksilver, 38; Adams Express, 97; United States, 72; Wells, Fargo & Co., 79; American Merchants Union, 73; Pacific Mail, 63¾; New York Central, 99¼; do scrip, 93; Erie, 63; Harlem, 112; Reading, 116¾; Michigan Central —; Michigan Southern, 96½; Illinois Central, —; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 92; Northwestern, 83½; do preferred, 95½; Rhode Island, 116½; St. Paul, 63; do preferred, 80¾; Harlem, 70; Chicago & Alton, 116½; Ohio & Mississippi, 49½; Boston, Hartford & Erie, 9¾.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 5, 1872.

Refined continues dull and prices are weak, and, as compared with yesterday, a shade lower. Sales 500 bbls spot at 21½c, and 500 bbls buyer 1st half of April at 21¼c; buyer last half nominal at 21¾c. We heard that buyer last half of May was offered at 22¼c, without finding a buyer. Beyond this we have no quotations. The inquiry, what little there is, is mainly for near by delivered to fill cargoes. Crude is dull but nominally unchanged; 8¾ to 9c bbl at Parkers. The monthly report in regard to production will be found elsewhere.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Sunbeam O W, account T Stephenson	160
" account W Stewart	148
Star O W, account of H McKelvey	746
Woodville O W, account W Stewart	370
Total	1,424

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER WEST PENN R. R.

Ralston & W, 308 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K & Co., Philad.

Kirkpatrick & L, 200 do do Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total 508 bbls.

Refined oil shipped east *via* A. V. R. R. and P. R. R., April 4, 1872:

Fawcett, Logan & Co. 150 bbls, to Logan Bros. Philadelphia.

J. Spear & Co., 103 bbls, to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged in every respect. Corn dull and prices have declined to 48¼c. Oats: demand good at full prices; 38½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 5, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 7 cts; refined, (high test), 8. Nitrate Soda, 3½. Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—In fair supply but with a continued steady demand prices are still maintained: sales at $3@4 per bbl. for common to fair, and $4.50@5.50 for medium to choice.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades and notwithstanding the arrivals are increasing, prices are still maintained. Prime to choice 30@32; medium to good 28@28.

BEANS—Sales in a jobbing way at $2.50@3 per bushel, according to quality.

CHEESE—Is quiet and unchanged; Goshen 19 @20; Factory 17@18. Old stock is pretty well reduced, but how will soon be in good supply.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb. cans) $8@7 per case, according to quality. Tomatoes $4.50 @5; Lemon $.50@6.50.

COUNTRY LARD.—Sales at 8@9c per lb, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT.—Peaches slow, but unchanged; halves 9@10c; mixed 7@8c; quarters 5@6c; peeled 12@20c, according to quality. Apples in steady demand, with regular sales at 8@9c for fair to prime.

EGGS.—There was considerable inquiry today, and with stocks very much reduced; prices are higher and tending upward; 28c seems to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR.—Is steady, with a fair local trade; we advance winter wheat flour 25c per bbl; sales in a jobbing way at $7.50@7.75 for good to choice spring, and $8@8.25 for good to choice red winter. Rye flour, $6.50.

GRAIN—In the absence of wheat cotton very light, but the demand does not seem to be very urgent, and prices are without quotable change; $1.60 to $1.65 for red, and $1.85 to $1.70 for white, according to quality. Oats still active, though not quotably lower; 47c to 48c by the car in bulk, for mixed to prime white. There is some inquiry for shelled Corn, and the market is firmer, though as yet prices are without quotable change; 58c to 60c; sale of 4 cars in first hands at 57c. Ear Corn is in better supply, and the inquiry is mainly for small lots. Rye is in light supply, and dealers are taking all that offers at $1.00. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged; 70c to 75c for spring, and 75c to 80c for fall. Brewers generally are reported as being pretty well stocked, and consequently there is not much inquiry.

GROCERIES.—Our advices from the east report Coffee as being quiet and unchanged, and the same is true of Sugar, Syrups and almost everything in this category. Trade is reported fair for the season; however, there is room for improvement, and we are in hopes as navigation has been fairly resumed, that business will improve considerably before long.

HAY—With a continued active demand and only fair receipts. The market is firm and prices are higher; we now quote baled at $25@30 according the quality; sales of six cars prime reported at $30.

POTATOES—Sales in jobbing were at 75@85c per bushel, the outside figure for prime Lake Shore peach blows. "Early Rose," for seed, $3@3.50 per bbl.

SALT—There is some little inquiry for clover seed, and we are reported sales, in a jobbing way, at $5.50 to $5.75. Timothy seed is quiet and unchanged at $3 to $3.25. The receipts of seed without inquiry light and crudges are taking all the good seed that offers at $1.85.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl. by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 5, 1872.

The operations in pig iron during the past week were again light, and while the demand, as noted in our last report, is not as urgent as it was in January and February, the offerings even at the recent sharp advance, continue light, and prices in consequence, continue firm and are still tending upward. No. 1 mill iron is now held firmly at $50 at the furnaces in the Shenango and Mahoning valleys, considered equivalent to $52@52.50 delivered at the depot here. The Mahoning *Register* of this week says:

"The anxiety of purchasers to obtain iron is receiving an impetus from the fact that all the furnaces are running short of ore, their purchases last fall not having been calculated to meet the demand for pig iron which has recently sprung up. This will be likely to check the supply of metal during the next month or two, and may send iron higher yet. There has been an upward tendency for the past week, and we hear of one sale of a thousand tons of No. 1 Mill for $50 at the furnace. We quote Grey Red Short, $50; Close Grey do, $48.50@49.00; Mottled, $47, do; Strongest, 49@46.50.

The Market for foundry iron is reported rather slow, and during the past two weeks the demand has fallen off considerably, and commission men report that it is difficult to effect sales at the advanced prices.

At a meeting of the iron and nail associations yesterday, the price of the former was advanced to four and eight-tenths of a cent per pound, and the latter to five dollars and a half per keg.

CONNELLSVILLE COKE.

10 tons Dunbar No 1 Foundry at Furnace $53.50 4 mos

The following sales were made last week but omitted

500	" Dunbar Gray Forge	50 00	4 mos
200	" Dunbar Gray Forge	50 00	4 mos
100	" Dunbar Gray Forge	50 00	4 mos

BRITISH COAL SHIPPED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

100	" Grey Forge Red Short	51 00	4 mos
1000	" Gray Forge at Furnace	50 00	4 mos
100	" Close Gray from Yard	53 00	4 mos
200	" Grey Forge Red Short	51 00	4 mos

ANTHRACITE.

230 tons	Chickies Foundry, at furnace	$50 00	cash
500	" Chickies Forge, at furnace	48 00	do
100	" Grey Forge, from Yard	48 50	4 mos
50	" No. 2 Foundry from Yard	52 00	4 mos
30	" No. 1 Foundry, from Yard	53 00	4 mos
10	" Extra 1 Foundry, from Yard	54 00	4 mos
100	" Grey Forge	50 00	4 mos
20	" No. 2 and Foundry Iron	51 00	4 mos
200	" White Neutral	45 00	3 mos
50	" Cornwall Grey Forge, Cash at Furnace	48 00	
100	" Gray Fuse red short	51 00	4 mos
200	" Gray Fuse Neutral	52 00	4 mos
50	" No. 1 Foundry	55 00	4 mos
200	" Mottled	47 00	4 mos

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH P. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Zug & Co. metal	3	Robinson, R. & Co.	1
Paul, J. & Co. met	5	J. A. Caughey m	3
Wharton R. & Co. m	1	Painter & Sons m	6
Everson, M & Co. m	4	G. W. Hallman m	2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Lewis, Oliver & P, m, 1.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 5.—5:30 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾@92⅝; U. S. Coupons: 5-20's of '62, 92⅝; do. '65, 93¾; do. '67, 93¾; 10-40's, 93¾. Tallow 60s. Sperm oil 98s. Turpentine 35s 6d@34s.

PARIS, April 5.—Rentes 55f 70c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,500,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, April 5.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 11¼d; middling Orleans 11¾d; sales of 10,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000; sales for the week 95,000; export 8,000; speculation 17,000; stock 700,000; American 14,000; receipts for the week 100,000; American 53,000; actual exports 4,000; afloat 500,000; American 8,000. Wheat: red spring 10s 8d@11s; red winter 11s 7d; receipts for past three days 15,000 quarters, of which 8,000 were American. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 28s. Cheese 70s. Cumberland 29s; short rib middles 31s 6d. Tallow 42s 9d.

ANTWERP, April 5.—Petroleum 44¾f.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 5.—Cotton less active, sales 1,000; middling upland 23½c. Flour firmer; superfine western and State $6.10@6.75; common to good extra $6.75@7.00; good to choice $7.05@ 7.75; white wheat western extra $7.90@8.60; extra Ohio $7.00@8.25; extra St. Louis $7.25@ 8.50. Rye, flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky lower, 87½@88c. Grain: wheat shade firmer; wheat No. 2 spring, Chicago delivered $1.52¼; store $1.52, north-western club, delivered $1.55½, winter red western $1.57@1.57½, white state $1.59. Rye quiet; western store 88½c. Barley dull; western 82c. Malt unchanged. Corn, old and new western mixed afloat 73½c; yellow western 74c. Oats heavy; red western, store and afloat 53@54c. Eggs in good request; western 22@22½c. Hay firm; shipping bought. Hops unchanged. Coffee in fair request; Rio 17¾@20¼c. Sugar quiet and in fair request; fair to good refining 8⅝@8¾c; Cuba 8¼@9¼c. Molasses quiet. Rice firm at 9@ 9¼c. Petroleum: crude 12¼@12½c; refined 22¼@22½c. Turpentine firm at 50c. Provisions: pork rather more active; new mess 15c; prime 10¾; new prime mess 12½c. Beef and cutmeats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear 6¾c; short clear middles 7¼c; western short rib middles 6¼c. Lard more active; steam 8¼ @8¾c; kettle 8¾@9c. Butter dull at 11@24c. Cheese dull at 13@19c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK April 5.—Beeves to-day; 43 cars at Communipaw and 10 at Weehawken; total this week 7,400 or the same as this day last week. Market very slow; owners striving to advance rates and butchers holding back; heavy losses are being sustained by shippers; prices are unchanged; 6 cars Illinois thinnish steers 6¾ cwt selling at 11@11¾c; car of Cherokees 10½c; 3 cars Illinois 7¼ cwt at 11¼@12¼c; 3 cars 6¾ cwt 11c. Stock not all sold. Sheep: to-day 8 cars: for the week 14,600, or an excess of 1,300 over same time last week; sales are slow; considerable stock still holding prices unchanged at 7¾@10c; mostly 8@9½c; 2 cars 107 lbs fine wool Illinois sold at 9¾c; car of 85 lbs Sc; car of 77 lbs 9c. Hogs number 6 cars to-day and 19,600 this week against 22,300 over a week ago. Market unchanged; live ruling at 5¾@6c.

BUFFALO, April 5.—Cattle: receipts 176, making the supply 6,626, or 390 cars against 409 last week; nothing doing; sales only about 100 in small lots. Sheep: receipts 2,600, making the week's supply 9,445; against 11,700 last week; market firmer, closing with prices ¼c better than Thursday; sales 177 Indiana sheep, 89 to 82 lbs, $7.50@8; 499 Ohio sheep, 85 to 108 lbs, $8.75@9.37½. Hogs: receipts 2,600, making total for week 8,978 against 12,500 last week; no sales 24 or 5 cars on market.

ALBANY, April 5.—Cattle: market opened inactive, and ¼c per lb lower on good steers, and ½c per lb on common and inferior; stock range is ⅝@5¾c on common and inferior; milch cows very dull; from 6 to 7¼c; market for milch cows very dull; calves plenty, and the best being 6c, live weight. Sheep: in small supply, being only 4,200, against 10,400 last week; market shows a business of ½ to 1c; the range is from 7¼ to 9½c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The dry goods market exhibits more animation, while steady and firm for cotton textiles. Woolen goods are firmer as a rule, and prices are looking up. Flannels, blankets, cassimeres and coatings are bringing better prices, and will inevitably go higher, as wool is likely to command fabulous rates during the spring and summer months. Printed calicoes, lawns, percales and ladies' worsted dress goods are meeting with ready sale. An improvement is already noticed in Merrimac shirtings. Prints bring 11¼c; fancy do. 11¾@12c; Hartel prints are up to 12c; Androscoggin satteens are advanced to 16½c; New Market bleached corset jeans 14½c; New Market C bleached muslins 14½. Percasset Canoe are selling at 14½@15½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 5.—Flour good scarce and in demand; super $6.50; double $7.25; low to choice treble $7.75@8.75. Corn firmer; mixed 71c; white 72c. Oats 55@56c. Bran $1.34. Hay quiet; prime $33; choice $34.60. Pork: $18.25. Bacon quiet at 6@8¾@7½@7¾c. Pork dull; there pockets 8¾@9c; refined 9¾@10c; keg 10c. Sugar in good demand; common 7c; fair to fully fair 8¼@8⅝c; prime 9⅝c. Molasses in good demand; common rebolled 35c; fair fermenting 42c; eistern bottom 52c; prime 60c. Whisky: Western rectified 85@89c. Coffee quiet at 19¾@20¾c. Cotton quiet; sales 5,000 bales good ordinary 21⅝@21¾c; low middlings 22@ 22⅝c; middlings 22¾c; receipts 5,893 bales; exports to Liverpool 6,781; Coastwise 1,381; stock 147,270; week's sales 25,000; receipts net 13,378; gross 14,777; exports to Great Britain 22,393; Havre 2,918; Russia 4,245; coastwise 2,640.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Flour quiet and firmer. Wheat active and ¼@¾c higher; closed quiet, firm and ¼@¾c under inside; No. 2 spring, Corn firmer, 1c higher and fairly active; closed with sellers at 38¼c for April; 42¾c for May. Oats firmer, at 31@31¼c cash or April; 35c May. Rye dull and nominal. Barley dull but steady. Pork: High-wines of the shipment act of February 28, 1871, and to urge Congress to amend the act so that stamping of the tensile strength of each plate may be left to the option of the manufacturers. They complain that, in case of an explosion of boilers they might be held criminally responsible.

Secretary Boutwell, in reply to the communication addressed to him, states that the provisions of the act are directed against false stamping, as is executed by design, and no variation between the tensile strength indicated by a stamp and that actually found in a plate after the explosion of a plate could be taken as sufficient evidence of intentional false stamping to sustain an indictment.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* says: "There is a general anxiety felt among a number of our merchants to obtain some reliable information concerning boats that will load at Pittsburgh with St. Paul freight. At present very little information which is reliable can be obtained on this subject. Where one or two boats a year would suffice to do all the freight coming between Pittsburgh and St. Paul, it will this year require ten times that number. One freight agent in this city informed us yesterday that he could load four or five boats himself, and that the freight for St. Paul, if the boats could be obtained. This is but one man, and it gives an idea of the enormous increase in the wholesale trade of this city."

—The R. E. Lee and Belle Lee will soon extend their trips to Cairo, and as soon as water will permit they will come to Louisville, making fourteen-day trips. The Frank Paragoud will take the place of the R. E. Lee in the New Orleans and Vicksburg trade.

—Captain Hicks, formerly pilot on the Kittie Hegler, has purchased four-fifths of the steamer Acme from Captain McDaniels and others at the rate of $4,600 for the whole boat. Captain Hicks will command her in the future, and place her in the Charleston and Loup creek trade.

—L. R. Starr & Co.'s new boat, when ready for business, will enter the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade in the Express Line, under command of Capt. Lou Bryson. She will probably be called the "Henry Probasco."

—The work of filling the Lockwood has been abandoned, and she will be wrecked where she lies. It is thought she has settled on the wreck of the Henry Adkins, which has stove in her bottom.

—The Kountz line steamer Ida Stockdale, on Monday evening arrived at Sioux City from a point 400 miles above, where she passed the winter.

—The Nashville has been bought back by her former owners, Capt. Hib. Hart, James Mack, and R. S. Semple. She will probably be rebuilt.

—The steamer John Howard went into New Orleans last Thursday with 1,241 bales of cotton from Arkansas river.

—Two boat loads of coal were sold in the lump at New Orleans a few days ago at $1.50 per bushel.

Commodore W. J. Kountz, arrived at St. Louis, on Wednesday from Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS.

NORTHWESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

For Miserable River. Fort Benton and all Intermediate Landings.

Leaves Pittsburgh TUESDAY, April 9—4 P. M.

THE FAVORITE AND SPLENDID Passenger steamer,

WESTERN.

S. B. COULSON ..... Commander.
J. TODD ..... Clerk.

For freight or passage apply on board or to EVANS, DALLAS & GILMORE, No. 91 Water street.
mh7 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS

The splendid passenger steamer MOLLIE EBERT, Commander.

G. W. EBERT, Commander.

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to apr4 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MONONGAHELA RIVER.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—The new and light draught passenger steamer WEST VIRGINIA,

Capt. Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate points. Also, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.
fe22:184

NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS, VICKSBURG AND NEW ORLEANS.—The new and splendid steamer EXPLORER,

CAPT. JOHN A. WILLIAMS,

Will leave for the above and intermediate ports, on Leaves THIS DAY, April 6th, at 9 A. M.

For freight, apply on board or to GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
fe10 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STONE.

Artificial Stone Co.

Straub, Blunck & Gross,

Manufacturers of all kinds and styles of

Artificial Stone.

Office, 71 FEDERAL STREET; Works, corner WALNUT AND SOUTH CANAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, and 214 LIBERTY STREET (German Iron Office), Pittsburgh.

Artificial Stone.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 10, 1868.

MILLS & CO.

Manufacture Stone

For Sidewalks, Fire-proof Floors, Building Stone, House Fronts, Belt Course, Sills, Corners, Lintels and Cemetery Work. Also dealers in best imported CEMENTS and FIRE CLAY. Native Cement, Plaster, White Lime and Sand. Also, Wall Coping and CHIMNEY TOPS, &c., constantly on hand. Office and Warerooms, 238 LIBERTY STREET. fe2:187

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede slowly at this point, with scant seven feet in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant; business fair and improving. We have had two white frosts in succession, and a third one is regarded as a sure indication of rain.

The arrivals since the date of our last report include the Granite State, from Portsmouth, Mountain Belle, from Gallipolis, and Kate Putnam, from St. Louis.

The West Virginia, Capt. Donaldson, is the regular packer for Morgantown and all intermediate points on the Monongahela river, leaving promptly at 3 P. M.

The Kate Putnam has been purchased by Capt. H. H. Brown, of Marietta, price understood to be $10,000. Capt. Brown contemplates placing her in the Marietta and Cincinnati trade.

The Exporter will take her departure for New Orleans at an early hour this morning. She will leave with a good trip and has engagements below, including 300 tons at Wheeling.

The Mollie Ebert was due last night, and will doubtless be found in port this morning. She will at once commence loading for a return trip to St. Louis. Capt. G. W. Ebert, a veteran steamboatman, is in command.

The Carrie Brooks departed for Wheeling, and the Shousetown packet, L. C. McCormick, arrived and departed as usual.

The Western is filling up rapidly for St. Louis, and will depart as advertised on Tuesday next.

The Keystone State departed for Parkersburg, Ohio river, at 4 P. M.

The Andes will depart for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

The Emma Graham departed for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

The Scotland departed for Memphis at 4 P. M.

The Gen. Barnett departed for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

The Hudson departed for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

The Cumberland departed for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

The Ohio Belle departed for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

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The Carrie Brooks will depart for Wheeling at 4 P. M. to-day.

The Shousetown packet will depart for Shousetown

HOME NEWS.

Negotiable Paper, is the subject of this morning's Lecture at the Iron City College.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. Enquire at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

The attention of our readers is directed to the card of McHenry & Hood, Commission Merchants, on first page. It will be seen they have removed to 365 Liberty street, where parties wanting a good and reliable house will find them.

Contractors will take notice of an advertisement in this day's GAZETTE inviting proposals for building the Passenger Railway up the Valley of Girty's Run to Evergreen Hamlet. We are rejoiced to see that this work is to be let, and that its location and construction will be under the supervision of so accomplished a civil engineer as Mr. W. A. Edeburn, whose large experience and skill affords every assurance that the work will be well done, and that this first narrow gauge railway will be a model worthy of imitation by the many that are to follow it.

Death of David Wills.

Another of our oldest and most respectable citizens is added to the list which is so rapidly passing to the bourne whence no man returns. Mr. Wills was a native of Ireland, has resided for forty years in Allegheny county, much of the time in Allegheny city, where he was justly esteemed by all who knew him; some eight years ago he removed to Wilkinsburgh, where he died on Sunday last, yielding to the gathered infirmities of 87 years. He was father of William Wills, Esq., of the firm of C. Yeager & Co. Thus another life on earth has ended, and a life in Paradise begun; he lived the life and died the death of a Christian.

Interesting Divorce Case.

It has been the topic of conversation for some time past that proceedings in divorce were pending wherein Mrs. Annie R. Grier by her next friend Mrs. Jane Buchanan, sought a full divorce from her husband Robt. J. Grier, of the Citizens National Trust Company of this city, and much interest was felt in the case on account of the social standing of the parties. On the 3d inst. the proceedings were argued by a decree granting a divorce in favor of Mrs. Grier.

The causes alleged by Mrs. Grier in her application are adultery, drunkenness, and cruel treatment. His Honor Judge Sterrett, in the opinion filed, remarks that the evidence fully sustains these allegations. The evidence taken in the case is of such a character as to render it unfit for publication. S. Schoyer, Jr., Esq., was the solicitor for Mrs. Grier, and the Hon. T. M. Marshall for the respondent.

I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Ida May Lodge, No. 14, Daughters of Rebekah, held on Thursday evening, March 28th, 1872, the following resolutions, offered by the committee appointed for that purpose, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our midst by death, our loved and respected Sister, Ada Baker; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of sister Ada Baker, this Lodge has lost one of its most efficient officers, her husband a loving wife, and the members an affectionate sister and friend.

Resolved, That while we deeply mourn her loss, we feel assured that our loss is her great and eternal gain, and we bow in humble submission to the will of God, who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That to her husband and friends we tender our sincere sympathy and condolence.

One of us has drooped and faded,
One fair brow the grave has shaded,
But we feel no thought of sadness
For our sister is happy now;
She has knelt in heartfelt gladness
Where the blessed Angels bow.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the daily papers, and a copy transmitted to the family of deceased.

Rags! Rags! Rags!

We remember that previous to the tariff of 1828, when scarcely any paper was manufactured in this country and the price of a ream of English "fools cap" was $8, there was no market for rags, except for export, and the price was but one to two cents per pound. The tariff of 1828 gave large protection to paper manufactories were rapidly, multiplied all over the country, the price of paper fell to $2 per ream and rags advanced to four and five cents per pound and are always in demand. This is one of the remarkable historical facts illustrating the falacy of the free-trade arguments and has resulted in a saving of millions of dollars to the United States, and curiously enough, we are lead to these remarks by the advertisement in another column of Messrs. H. R. McClelland & Co., who have a depot for rags at No. 362 Liberty street, where they buy, and pay the highest market price for rags in large or small lots. If the very large amount of money paid by this firm annually for rags were generally known, it would astonish the people and teach the important lesson of saving them. Messrs. McClelland & Co. also deal extensively in wrapping paper and in brooms, and the material for broom makers. Their stock of these is large, and they invite the attention of the trade to it. We regard such a house as of great public use, and are glad to notice that it is driving a prosperous business.

CHOOSING AN ALDERMAN.

The Election in East Birmingham Yesterday.

The election for Alderman in East Birmingham yesterday was very closely contested, and drew out an unprecedentedly large vote. The result was in favor of Justice J. P. Heisel, who received 531 votes against 511 for his opponent, J. N. Jarrett.

Although the contest was so exciting, there was no ill-feeling manifested, and the election passed off in an orderly manner. It was not political in its character, but more of a personal matter, the voters seemlng to pay no attention to party lines.

ALLEGHENY SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Paying the Bills.

Last night the Sanitary Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting at City Hall.

The first business under consideration was the claims of a number of parties for payment for bed clothing, and discharged by order of the Health Officer. The bills were laid over, and the claimants recommended to petition Councils in reference to them.

A communication was presented from the Controller showing that the committee had expended $3,811.80 for the past three months—the largest portion of which had been applied to the payment of old bills from 1871.

The committee after some discussion then passed a resolution asking Councils to appropriate an additional $1,000 to settle up old accounts, after which they adjourned.

ON A STRIKE.

The Nail Feeders Make a Demand for Higher Wages—A Strike of the Nailers in the Prospective—Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The nail feeders in all the mills in the vicinity have struck for higher wages. Those in Coleman, Rahm & Co.'s mill went out on Tuesday. Those in Shoenberger's followed next day, and since then the feeders in all the mills in Allegheny, Pittsburgh, Sharpsburg, and on the South Side have quit work. It seems that the wages they have been receiving from their employers—the nailers—lately have been forty-six per cent. lower than they received two years ago. It is intimated that this movement on the part of the feeders, is the forerunner of a strike which will take place in a few days by the nailers. The latter allege that the mill owners are receiving as much for nails as they did when their prices were at most a half more. It is to be hoped that the nailers will meet the mill owners in a friendly way, as we have no doubt a sliding scale of wages could be agreed on that would prove satisfactory to all parties.

The feeders held a meeting in Odd Fellows' Hall, on Penn street, yesterday afternoon, and a resolution was unanimously adopted to hold out for the demand made.

CROTON OIL FOR DINNER.

How the Old Thing Works.

A conductor on one of the Troy Hill cars adopted a novel but effectual method a few days ago to protect his dinner basket from the surreptitious operations of some unknown parties who seemed to have appetites only limited by the contents of his basket. The depredations had been going on for some time and yet the perpetrators eluded his most vigilant watchfulness. Finally he secured a small quantity of croton oil, sprinkled a drop on each of a fine basketful of cakes, which were put in the usual place. When he returned from his trip to town, he observed a pale faced youth, who was a conductor on one of the other cars, keeping company with a driver of another, and both about as miserable as a good dose of croton oil could make them. He also observed that the driver of his own car exhibited unmistakable evidences of an upheaval, but wisely refrained from making any inquiries. A visit to the place his basket had been stored explained the mystery fully—the pastry was gone.

A conductor and a couple of drivers on that line laid off for repairs for a couple of days; the balmy influences of the spring weather yesterday brought them out again, and it is said they have registered a solemn vow never to touch another man's dinner basket.

It is very agreeable to both eye and ear to enter the establishment of our enterprising friends, R. Cumming & Co., No. 99 Smithfield street. On the one hand we behold an almost endless variety of Flower and Vegetable seeds, and eager customers bearing them off, in order to plant and sow in hot-beds for Spring and Summer use. And on the other hand a fine display of Flowers, Pots, full of bloom and very delightful odors—also Garden Tools in every variety—Pruning Knives, Shears and Garden Syringes for present and future use. These, together with the songs of sweet birds, (one of which is trained to sing a beautiful Italian tune) the falling of waters in the Fountain, and the agreeable voices of Ladies and Children ask questions almost endless, and then frequent exclamations when something never before seen by, or known to them is presented, together with the pleasant responses of gentlemanly salesmen is certainly worth more than the cost of a visit of an hour or more to any one who prizes the useful and admires the beautiful. And last but not least is the accomplished lady who presides in the Floral Department, and who by a chemical process almost new (even in the East), preserves the flowers she artistically weaves into wreathes, crosses, bouquets, &c., so that they may be looked upon and prized for many years to come. Let our citizens visit their establishment by all means.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

REV. MR. FRAZIER has accepted the call to the Third U. P. Church of this city.

THE Second U. P. Church of this city, have adopted and are now using the New Psalm book.

REV. R. B. EWING has notified the congregation of his declination of the Presidency of Westminster College.

THE special subject of the evening service in the Reformed Presbyterian church, Eight street, to-morrow is "Psalmody."

REV. MR. FULTON, of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, will deliver the next lecture before the Woman's Suffrage Association.

THE Rev. Ira G. Bidwell, who has been called to the pastorate of Christ M. E. church, it is expected, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow.

THE Rev. Mr. Loring, rector of Christ Episcopal church, Sewickleyville, has resigned that charge and the vestry are looking for a rector.

WE understand the Second U. P. Church, formerly Rev. Jos. Kerrs, Allegheny city, intend extending a call to Rev. Hanna, of this city.

AT St. Mary's church, of the Point Mission, Rev. M. F. Devlin, assisted by several Passionist priests, will open a mission to continue for two weeks.

AT a late congregational meeting of the Second U. P. Church, Sixth Street, Messrs. Scott, John Wilson and Samuel Griffith were elected trustees.

The Eleventh Ward Mission is to be organized into a United Presbyterian Church next week or the week following. The prospects for a large membership are promising.

THE newly organized United Presbyterian Church at Belleview is prospering. A church edifice is to be erected the coming spring. Hugh M. Bole, Esq., is one of the pillars.

THE Rev. Mr. Wingfield, of Virginia, who has been called to the rectorate of St. Peter's Episcopal church, Pittsburgh, expects to preach in that church to-morrow morning.

ALEXANDER CLARK, editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, published in this city, will supply the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, for the next two or three Sabbaths.

REV. J. B. JACKSON will preach in the Eleventh Ward Mission, Granville street, near Wylie avenue, Sabbath evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and a cordial invitation extended to all.

IT is rumored that Rev. T. H. Hanna is to change from the pastorate of the Fourth U. P. Church, of this city, to that of the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny, lately in charge of the Rev. J. R. Kerr.

BY REQUEST, Rev. Dr. Watkins, pastor of Butler street M. E. Church, will deliver a sermon to young men on to-morrow (Sabbath) evening at 7¼ o'clock, at the church, corner of Butler and Fortieth streets.

REV. VAN DE MARK gives the first of a series of Sunday evening lectures in the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Subject—*Our Stage.* Free to all. Doors open at 6:45 P. M. Services will commence at 7:30 precisely.

WE learn that the Universalist congregation, Rev. Van DeMark, has secured the Academy of Music for the Sunday evening services, their own church being much too small to seat those who flock to hear discourses of the pastor.

A SERMON to young men will be delivered on Sabbath evening, April 7th, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, by Rev. S. F. Scovel, in the First Presbyterian church, Sandusky street. Young men earnestly invited to attend.

THE corner stone of the Carson Street M. E. Church, Birmingham, between Sixth and Seventh streets, will be laid with appropriate ceremonies on Tuesday, April 9th, at 2 P. M. Services will be conducted by Rev. Jeremiah Knox, assisted by other ministers.

THE Western Penitentiary and Dixmont insane hospital, to which institutions they paid nonofficial visits.

The grand jury concluded their presentment by referring to the ability, vigilance and courtesy of the District-attorney Flack, and a compliment to the parties having in charge the court-house buildings.

THE GRAND JURY.

Closing their Labors—A few Suggestions—The Ross Temperance War—Our Public Buildings—Complimentary.

In accordance with a time-honored custom the Grand Jury, in concluding their labors yesterday, made a few suggestions upon matters which had come under their observation, among which were a few notes of general interest.

In opening their presentment they refer to the unusual protracted session, but they say it has not been prolonged an hour beyond what, in the judgment of its members, the public interests demanded. The chief reason for the length of time consumed may be traced to the fact that a great many trivial cases are sent up by magistrates which are so contemptible in their character as to stamp them privatious, and entirely beneath the dignity or notice of those who are called to exercise magisterial functions.

The Grand Jury during the session have passed on 321 true bills and ignored 67.

"There has been nothing striking or remarkable in the manifestation of lawlessness brought to the notice of the present Grand Jury," the presentment goes on to say. The jury, however, make special reference to the large number of liquor cases that have been on hand during the session—367 cases having been up. Attention is directed to the taverns returned from the Sixth ward, Allegheny, and the Grand Jury severely rebuke the officers elected to look to the interests of the people of the ward upon depending upon a private citizen to look to the interests of the law-abiding people. In some cases children of the tender age of six or seven summers were found intoxicated, and saloon keepers boldly and defiantly declared in their hearing that they "would sell liquors to any person who had the money to pay for it, and large enough to carry it away."

The jury pay a compliment to Wm. B. Ross, for his efforts in breaking down the illegal liquor traffic in the ward mentioned, and say: "We have no doubt that a similar state of affairs would be found to exist in all of the boroughs, if the same vigilance had been exercised by the citizens to bring the offenders to justice as was done in the Sixth ward of Allegheny."

The jury next speak of the impressions created upon them by a visit to the various public institutions hereabouts. The House of Refuge was found to be in an admirable condition. They recommend a removal of the House of Refuge, however, from the present location to some farming site on the line of some of the railroads, as the present location of the institution is not deemed suitable. It is proposed to change its corporate name to that of the "school of Reform," and in every way to divest the institution of its prison aspect, and thus make it like home or school.

The jury continue: "The county jail, we are sorry to say, is very unsatisfactory. The building is entirely too limited to accommodate its crowd of inmates. It is badly lighted and worse ventilated. There is no yard for the use of the prisoners, and frequently ten human beings are crowded into one small cell—without sunlight, without pure air. It is no place to incarcerate any person. We do not wish to cast censure upon the officers of the prison. They seem to use all the appliances provided for keeping the building in proper condition. The fault lies in the structure itself. The dictates of humanity as well as justice demand that there should be erected a more eligible county jail, with more room and sanitary conveniences, and more modern appointments. It is not possible for the inmates to breathe the fetid air and enjoy good health. It is a cruelty to the unfortunate inmates, which we feel persuaded the humane tax payers of Allegheny county will not countenance."

The jury compliment the management of the Work House, and speak of it as "about as complete in all its arrangements as the most ardent advocate of prison reform could desire." They also speak in high terms of the arrangement of the Western Penitentiary and Dixmont insane hospital, to which institutions they paid non-official visits.

The grand jury concluded their presentment by referring to the ability, vigilance and courtesy of the District-attorney Flack, and a compliment to the parties having in charge the court-house buildings.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Charles Thompson plead guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of a pocketbook, diary, &c.

John Rea plead guilty to selling liquor without license.

Richard Mannel pleaded guilty in four cases to selling liquor to minors, and in two others *nolle pros.* was entered.

Robert Eberhart and Richard Whittaker were called up on a charge of forcible entry and detainer, but the case was settled.

James Dillon, charged with aggravated assault and battery on oath of Charles Grady, was called up for trial, but as both prosecutor and defendant asked for a settlement, it was allowed on payment of the costs.

The case of Andrew Miller, charged with larceny, reported yesterday, engaged the attention of the Court for the remainder of the session. The accused was charged with selling a tavern and fixtures and with other unrepublicanly removing a portion of the goods. Verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Trial List for Saturday.

Commonwealth vs.

Joseph Hanalon,	Wm. Kelly.
Oregon Lysle,	Bridget Sherlock.
Robert Nelly.	Silas D. Davis.
W. Shafter.	Henry Long.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES COLLIER AND STERRETT.

The ejectment cases of Barton vs. Black *et al*, which have been engaging the attention of this court for the past two weeks, was concluded and the jury, after a short retirement, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs for six and one-fourth cents damages and cost.

In the case of Michael Ryan vs. Frank Jenkins, to recover damages under the livery stable act for ill treatment, and, as a consequence, the jury returned a verdict for defendant.

Stirling Bonsall vs. Byers & Co., action on oil contract. The plaintiff took a non-suit, the defense alleging they had a counter claim against defendants for $10 thirty wares.

A. Seemiller & Co. vs. Wm. M. Clinton, action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $158.25.

Weldin & Kelly vs. Catharine Savage *et al*, administratrix of John Savage, action on judgment note. Verdict for plaintiff for $505.50.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE MCCANDLESS.

The case of the United States vs. Clinton Minges—fully reported yesterday morning—was concluded and went to the jury, who returned shortly before noon with a verdict of guilty. The youth was remanded for sentence.

The next case taken up was that of Aaron Koons, a brother-in-law of Minges, who was placed on trial for passing counterfeit money in this city. Koons is married to a daughter of John Minges, one of the most notorious dealers in counterfeit money in the country. Himself and his wife have been in jail for more than a year past awaiting trial which has heretofore been delayed by reason of the ill-health of His Honor Judge McCandless.

The trial forms another leaf in the interesting history of the Minges family. Koons was arrested in Carnegie, Illinois, and brought to this city. After his arrest he acknowledged having passed counterfeit bills in Pittsburg of the Poughkeepsie bank—the class of spurious money with which the city was flooded in the fall of 1871.

The first witness called for the Government was Detective Downs, who testified in relation to the arrest of defendant.

William Castle was next called, and testified: Live at Muncy; have resided there; defendant and have known him four or five years; met him at Muncy; he boarded with John Minges; saw defendant in Allegheny in November, 1870, on Hemlock street; John Minges lived there under the name of James M. Brown; I was there at the house about a month; defendant's wife, Mary, came there with him after I came; saw defendant buy ten dollar counterfeit notes on Poughkeepsie bank from John Minges at twenty-five cents per hundred; saw him buy them two or three times; he told me he was going to pass them, and had passed some; I then went to the National Hotel on Water street to board; Koons was still at Minges; they moved from there to a house out in East Liberty.

Cross-examined—I came here in October; had been here before; was here in July, 1870; Koons was not here when I was dealing in counterfeit money; was intimate with defendant's wife; went to Harrisburg with her and was there a month; don't know whether she took me or I took her; she is four years older than I am (nineteen); I was arrested at Harrisburg; made this information against Koons after my arrest; defendant did warn me to leave Pittsburgh; I don't know that he threatened to prosecute me for adultery.

Re-direct—Mr. Swoope sent for me and asked me about Koons; lived near Minges', at Muncy; no inducements were held out to me to make the information; before engaging in passing counterfeit money I worked in a brick yard and on a farm.

M. P. Aiken, sworn—Saw defendant at Muncy Dam, at John Fox's Hotel; owned by John Minges; was there to stay all night; had some conversation with defendant; think this was in October, 1867; he told me he was acquainted with John Minges, and that he was there to buy counterfeit money from him.

Mrs. Peters, sworn—Reside in Allegheny, on East street; saw defendant at Mr. Brown's house last winter a year; his wife Mary was there; I lived up stairs in the same house; when they moved defendant was still there.

Court here adjourned until this morning.

The Right Principle.

Mr. S. M. Orr, the Allegheny Jeweler is not a man of business who has made his success alone by advertising; but in conducting his trade he uses the columns of the newspaper press to call the attention of purchasers to his store, and to the fact that by conducting his establishment a visit, he puts before them goods of such a quality—guaranteed in every detail—and for such reasonable prices that they easily see that no better bargains could be obtained elsewhere. This is the correct principle; first get the goods that can be guaranteed and then let the people know the fact. And we marvel not that Mr. Orr has been so successful and that his store corner of Park Way and Federal street, Allegheny, has become such a favorite resort for persons desiring to secure good jewelry, fine watches, clocks, etc., or articles of silverware. We can honestly recommend this establishment.

A liberal adjustment of its losses; a prompt payment of its debts; a constantly increasing capital, and a vigorous and prudent management, have created for the North Missouri Insurance Company a national reputation and its agents are meeting with success in every part of our country. J. M. MACRUM, Agent for Pittsburgh.

Every Business Man

In the two cities should read *this week's Real Estate Register.* All news dealers keep it.

The North Missouri Insurance Company more than doubled its capital stock during the past year.

J. M. MACRUM, Agent,
100 Fourth avenue.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Closing Sessions—Resolutions—Presentation, &c.

In the morning, after the opening prayer and music, Prof. Tappan delivered a lecture on the "Methods of Teaching." This was followed by a discussion on the subject—"How can Institutes be made more Efficient?"

Mr. Wm. M. Claney made a few remarks, eulogizing education and those who devote their lives to its promotion.

In the afternoon the Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., of Allegheny, delivered a very interesting lecture on "Secular Education."

The Committee on Resolutions now reported a series of resolutions, of which the following were the most important:

WHEREAS, the laws of our Commonwealth make it obligatory upon all to pay taxes for the support of her common schools, and whereas all do not avail themselves of the opportunities offered for receiving an education, thereby jeopardizing the best interests of our country, be it

Resolved, That our legislators be instructed that any measures tending to secure the enactment of a law of compulsory education will receive the hearty support of the teachers of Allegheny county.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare and have passed, under the supervision of Prof. Wickersham, at the next session of the Legislature, a bill incorporating the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute.

Resolved, That the Directors should grant the teachers the necessary time to attend the Annual Institute, and require of them a certificate from the Institute setting forth the number of days they were in attendance.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every teacher to attend the annual Institute and contribute to defraying the expenses of the same.

The remainder of the resolutions returned thanks to the various speakers for their efforts to render the Institute a success; recommended the Pittsburgh *Commercial Journal* to teachers, returned thanks to Messrs. Barr & Knake for the use of an Esty organ, and to Prof. Davis for his lecture and the use of his Planetelles which was recommended for the schools. And finally heartily endorse Prof. A. T. Douthett's management of the schools as County Superintendent during the past twelve years.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

A class drill in modulation was given by Prof. Tappan, which was followed by general discussion on the subject, "How can Directors Aid in Improving the Schools?"

In the evening Prof. Loos, of Bethany College, West Virginia, and Prof. Tappan, delivered lectures. The whole programme was interspersed with most excellent music.

A handsome gold watch was presented to Superintendent Douthett, by the the teachers, the Rev. Mr. Boyle, of Allegheny, making the presentation, after which the Institute adjourned.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Mary Conley yesterday made information before Alderman Donaldson, charging John McDonough, Ann McDonough and Ellen Gallagher with aggravated assault and battery. The parties reside at the Point, and the families are related by ex-post facto. On Thursday evening, according to the allegation of Mrs. Conley, the three parties came to her house, raised a disturbance with her husband, and she interfering and persuading him to leave the room to avoid trouble, was set upon by the whole party, severely beaten, and dragged out of the house by the hair of the head. The parties were arrested, and gave bail for a hearing to-day.

The same magistrate took the information of Wm. Spence, charging Fred. Barr with assault and battery. A hearing in this case will also be had to-day. The parties reside in Temperanceville.

The following cases were brought to the attention of Alderman Taylor yesterday. Mary Jane Graves vs. Charles Fogelman, charging the latter through false representations, to the amount of $22.80. Held for hearing. Margaret Ball vs. Jonathan Stringer; assault and battery, with intent to commit rape. Committed for hearing. Mary Lynn vs. John Meyer; assault and battery; hearing to-day. Jacob Rosenzwig vs. Wilson, representing himself as a policeman; assault and battery.

Yesterday morning an information was made before Alderman Strain against a young man named John Black, who is charged on the oath of Joseph Liebler with embezzlement. The prosecutor states that Black has been in his employment for some time, and that he was intrusted on occasions to taking small amounts of his employer's money. This was all suspicion, however, and Mr. Liebler was unable to fasten anything definite on him until a day or two since, when it was discovered that Black had collected $50 rent due his employer. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of accused.

John Hallman charged Captain Cuppies with assault and battery, in unnecessarily arresting him and locking him in the lock-up. Last evening the accused had a hearing before Alderman Strain, and, waiving a hearing, gave bail for Court.

Choose a Good One.

There are so many sewing machines now before the public, that it becomes an exceedingly perplexing matter for the ladies to make a choice. Each machine seems to have a specialty which recommends it to favor, but there are few of them which combine all the excellencies that are desirable and should be considered with a first-class machine. There is one, however, which seems to meet every requirement—the Florence—which Messrs. Hecker & McCain, No. 54 (late St. Clair) street, are the agents. This is really one of the most perfectly simple machines in arrangement of any that are made, and is constructed of the most durable material. Its points of excellence need hardly be noted here, as the best evidence of its excellence is in the fact that it has rapidly gained popularity in our community and as far as heard from given perfect satisfaction. The purchaser of a Florence seem as well pleased with it at the end a six months' or year's trial as they were the first day it was taken from the ware-rooms. Our lady readers who are looking about for a sewing machine should examine the Florence.

The North Missouri Insurance Company has filed a statement with the Insurance Department of this State showing its assets to be January 1, 1872, $645,417 91.

J. M. MACRUM, Agent,
Office, 100 Fourth avenue.

An Old Truth.

In making the remark that no refined home is complete without its musical furnishment of piano or organ, we lay no claim to originality, but simply take credit for expressing a well known and uncontrollable truth; but while this is said it must be admitted that oftentimes heretofore the home has been incomplete and in this respect, for the reason that these musical instruments were so expensive that no ordinary exchequer could stand the strain. Recently however in our city this state of affairs was changed by Messrs. S. Hamilton & Co. who inaugurated a scale of moderate prices for good goods, and now there is hardly any family that will not find their means equal to the purchase of an instrument. Messrs. Hamilton & Co. have their warerooms in No. 57 Fifth avenue, stocked with an assortment of the unrivalled Decker & Barnes' patent Pin Block Pianos, Hallett & Davis', Creamer & Co.'s and Bradford & Co.'s Pianos, and the Taylor & Farley Celeste Organs. If any of our readers desire to secure a first-class instrument and yet save from twenty to thirty per cent, on their purchases, we advise them to call at once at 51 Fifth avenue.

Its Superiority.

Among the many sewing machines which are now before the public, the American Buttonhole and Overseaming Machine claims justly a high place. The peculiarity of the American consists in the fact, that while in every other respect, it is equal to the best machines, it has an additional attachment, by which button holes are worked into garments. Every seamstress knows what a great superiority this is to those who have the making of clothing for boys, as to have button holes to be made, and the lady who is now looking out for the very best sewing machine cannot overlook the claims of the American. It is guaranteed to be made in a durable manner, and to do all kinds of work as other machines, while it has this great advantage to which reference has been made. Any of our lady readers may satisfy themselves of the character of its work by calling at the office of the General Agent for this District, Mr. James Espy, who has located his headquarters at the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, above Richardson's jewelry store.

In point of real solids assets and reliable security, the NORTH MISSOURI INSURANCE COMPANY, is emphatically the leading fire underwriter of the Mississippi Valley.

JAMES M. MACRUM, Agent,
100 Fourth avenue

A Sure Test.

The very best evidence of the superiority of the workmanship that bears the mark of Workman & Davis, is the fact that their manufactures find such ready sale at home—in a market which formerly depended for its supplies almost exclusively on the goods from eastern establishments. There really never was any good reason why carriage, buggy, barouche, hack-wagon, or any article in that line could not be manufactured just as well in Pittsburgh as elsewhere, but somehow the fact was never clearly established that it was done until Messrs. Workman & Davis set their energies to work to compete with eastern houses. The success which has attended their efforts attests the character of their work.

They have on hand at the present time at their warehouse, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue, a fine assortment of carriages, buggies, &c., to which they invite the attention of the most critical, satisfied that the closest examination will only serve to prove the excellence of the work.

Beauty's Best Auxilary.—Ask the belle of

the season what appointment of her toilet-table holds the highest place in her esteem, and she will reply, without the least hesitation, HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM. Nothing, she is thoroughly aware, contributes so powerfully to enhance her charms and render her irresistible as that most delightful and healthy glow of the cheek, which, long after they have passed the meridan of life, to preserve the youthful bloom and purity of their complexions, and where Nature has denied that superlative attraction, the Balm fully compensates for their deficiencies. th-ts-4w

During the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, one of our members objected to paying such enormous bills for brooms, and remarked if the janitor would use Mardorf & Co.'s brooms, of Pittsburgh, it would not cost half as much to keep the house clean. Have you ever tried these brooms? They will last twice as long as any other made better broom corn, and are sold at the same price you pay for worthless brooms. Ask your grocer for them, and buy none other. Remember the name, Mardorf & Co.

BREVITIES.

THERE are only sixteen daily newspapers in the State of Connecticut. We wish we could say the same for this State.

IT is fashionable now for coachmen to wear gloves of the same color as their horses, but we are not informed just what they do when the team don't match.

MAYOR CALLOW has convalesced rapidly, and expects to resume his magisterial duties next week. Controller Brown is again found in his office attending to business.

A MAN having announced that he wanted to marry a girl "with plenty of snap in her," a paper advises him to "go for the Wisconson girl who swallowed forty percussion caps the other week."

THE lecture of Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, at the Third Methodist Church last evening, was very largely attended. A pretty full synopsis of the lecture, which we had prepared for to-day's paper, was unavoidably crowded out, but will appear in Monday's issue.

THE present session of the United States District Court is made unusually interesting from the trial of some of the leaders in the gang of dealers in counterfeit money, with which the county has been flooded. District Attorney Swoope, now that he has commenced, seems determined to clear out the nest.

ALL lovers of good music will be glad to learn that Theodore Thomas and his celebrated troupe of performers will give two concerts in Library Hall on the 24th and 25th inst. This famous band of musicians have been traveling through the South during the winter, and are now on their way east. Mr. Thomas has always been a trade welcome in Pittsburgh, and we feel sure he will this time.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION.

The Parker and Foxburg District—Report for March.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday says: "Owing to the anxiety manifested in regard to the Parker and Foxburg districts, we have concluded to publish the report of those localities in advance of the usual monthly report. From the great number of wells drilling, it will be seen that many of the producers have failed to keep their pledges. There is also a very large amount of oil in tank:

Number of barrels of oil on hand at the close of the month	108,048
Number of barrels of oil delivered from wells during the month	103,563
Total	211,611
Deduct number of barrels on hand at the close of last month	72,174
Balance showing the production for the month	139,437
Average per day for the month containing 31 days	4,499
Number of wells producing during the month	659
Average daily production per well	5-9
Number of wells drilling	233
Number of wells completed during the month	60
Number of wells abandoned during the month	27
Number of wells resumed during the month	3
Capacity of iron tankage in barrels	75,000
Number of barrels stored in iron tank	49,694
Barrels of iron tankage empty	25,306
Total amount oil in tank	137,742

PATENTS GRANTED.

No. 123,121. Machine for Punching Metals—Edward Craddock, London, England, assignor to George Augustus Thompson, Uniontown, Pa.

123,138. Hot Blast Oven—Richard Long, Pittsburgh, Pa.; antedated March 16, 1872.

123,142. Poultry Coop—Mark Potter, Girard, Pa.

123,143. Furnace for Smelting, Fusing and Roasting Ores—John M. Reid, Allegheny city, Pa., assignor of two-thirds his right to M. Bladell and H. McDonald, same place; antedated February 12, 1872.

123,144. Manufacture of Bricks, Tiles, &c.—John M. Reid, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor of two-thirds his right to M. Riddell and H. McDonald, same place.

123,126. Earth Closet—Robert S. Williams, Norristown, Pa.

123,159. Machine for Grinding Clay, &c.—Abram Alexander, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to himself, Joseph A. Robinson and James Ewing, same place; antedated March 26, 1872.

123,160. Rock and Ore Crushing Roll—Abram Alexander, Pittsburgh, Pa., assignor to himself, Joseph A. Robinson and James Ewing, same place; antedated March 26, 1872.

123,196. Nail Plate Nipper—George B. Johnson, Wheeling, W. Va., assignor to Dennis D. McCoy, same place.

125,210. Sewing Machine—Hermann C. Bankerd, Morgantown, W. Va.

125,272. Brick Machine—Charles Clark, Connellsville, Pa.

125,316. Voting Apparatus—Hugh T. McAlister, McAllisterville, Pa.

125,349. Manufacture of Spikes—James H. Swett, Pittsburgh, Pa.

125,353. Breast-Collar for Horses—Garrett Van Wagenen, Pittsburgh, Pa.

What Constitutes a Good Bargain

In an article of merchandize that scarce one purchaser in ten is really capable of judging for themselves it is no easy task to decide the above question. Especially is this the case in pianos and organs, the general public cannot be expected to know the real points of merit in an instrument, and as a consequence, are often times grossly imposed upon, in organs particularly is this the case. Many makers and dealers in comparatively worthless instruments have resorted to many expedients in order to find sale for their wares, chief among which is the multiplying of stops. Thus an ordinary double-reed organ will have six to eight stops, where there is no earthly use for more than four stops, and when you see this you can safely depend upon it the instrument cannot be sold upon its real merit, or they would not have to resort to this. The Taylor & Farley Celestes organs have no stops on them, except what is of use in giving beauty, power, and variety, and their reputation after a test of twenty-three years stands higher to-day than it ever did before, in fact no one who hears or examines a Taylor & Farley organ can fail to award it the position of the leading organ of the day. These celebrated organs can be bought at prices even lower than is asked for cheaply made organs of other makes. As the manufacturer's general agents cannot be understood, and are noted as being the most liberal in terms of payment possible for a good bargain and a good selection, we say unhesitatingly, go to S. HAMILTON & CO., 51 Fifth avenue.

Seventy-five Sewing Machines at Auction.

Seventy-five Sewing Machines at Auction!

Messrs. Straw & Morton, the agents of the Singer Sewing Machine, at No. 20 Sixth street, propose to move their business to No. 24 on the same street, on the 8th day of April. At 2 P. M. of that day they will sell at the old room the entire stock of second-hand machines which have been taken in exchange for the celebrated Singer, over seventy-five in number. Many of these are almost new, and will be sold without reserve, as none of them will be moved to the new store. Among the lot are eight Wheeler & Wilsons, a first-rate order; two new Eliptic; two Florences, one of them silver plated and scarcely soiled: one entirely new drop feed Empire; two improved Weeds, in perfect order; one new American Button-Hole Machine; one folding table Wheeler & Shuttle, good as new; besides Grover & Bakers, Howes, Elnas and Letter A Singers, specially adapted to pant and vest making, &c. Terms of payment easy.

Any person purchasing one of the machines, and not being fully satisfied with it after using it, can make an exchange for an Improved Singer, and be allowed all that was paid for it.

STRAW & MORTON.
2t.

The North Missouri Ins. Co. could pay back every dollar to its stockholders, reinsure all its outstanding risks, pay all its other liabilities, and still have a balance of over thirty thousand dollars. It has always been equal to every requirement, and prompt to meet its obligations.

J. M. MACRUM, Agent,
Office: 100 Fourth Avenue.

The Changing Season.

Now that Spring has been fairly inaugurated, it becomes a matter of consideration for gentlemen to look about them and secure a changed raiment, suitable for the season. Messrs. Wm. Hengerside & Co., the clothiers, No. 50 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street, in anticipation of this demand, supplied themselves with a full line of goods for gentlemen's wear which embraces all the newest and most durable cloths, of every grade. They are prepared to suit gentlemen with dress, or business, suits at the shortest notice and will guarantee every thing made to be as represented. This house has gained a very enviable reputation for success in fitting, and it is the aim to sustain their fame in that respect. Gentlemen cannot find a better clothing house in the city.

Every Business Man

In the two cities should read *this week's Real Estate Register.* All news dealers keep it.

The year 1871, so disastrous to many fire insurance companies, was one of unexampled prosperity to the North Missouri. Out of the five it comes with assets more than doubled, and now, with record untarnished, offers indemnity to all who are willing to pay an adequate rate.

J. M. MACRUM, Agent,
100 Fourth Avenue.

The beautiful, balmy, breezy, springtime has come again and the change suggests to young gentlemen the propriety of changing their appointments to suit the changes in the weather. To accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner we recommend them to go to the house of Urling, Follansbee & Co., Southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, where they will secure the very best goods and the latest styles.

Thousands are

Subscribing for the *Real Estate Register,* published *weekly,* at only $1.00 per year. Why? the official list of transfers of real estate is worth, to business men, ten times that sum! Subscribe. For sale by all newsdealers.

The income of the NORTH MISSOURI INSURANCE COMPANY increased more than ten fold during last year.

JAMES M. MACRUM,
Agent for Pittsburgh.

A Card.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE: SIR: While the office of City Engineer is, and has been, occupying the public mind to a great extent, as to what the exactions of the office should be, the